

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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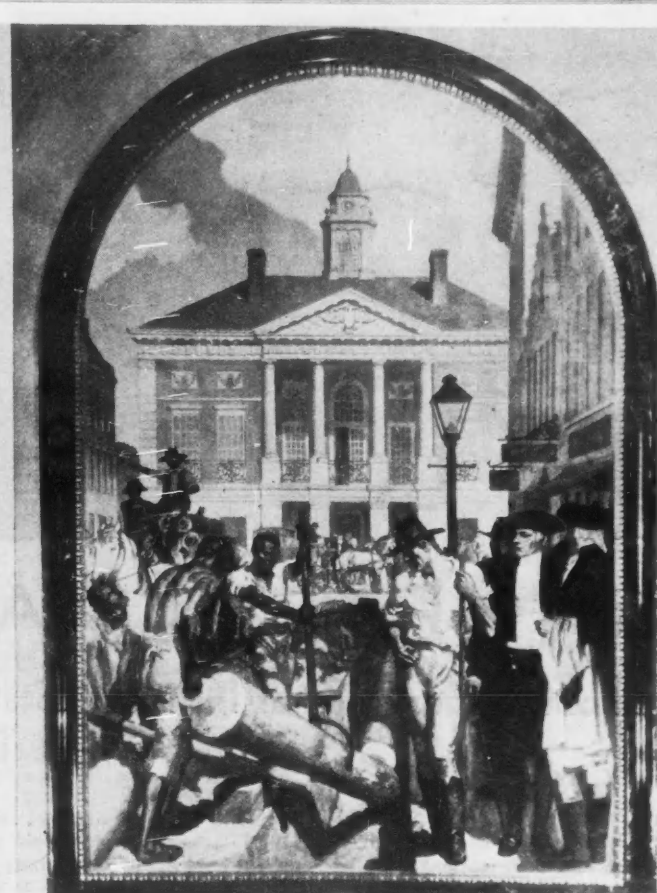
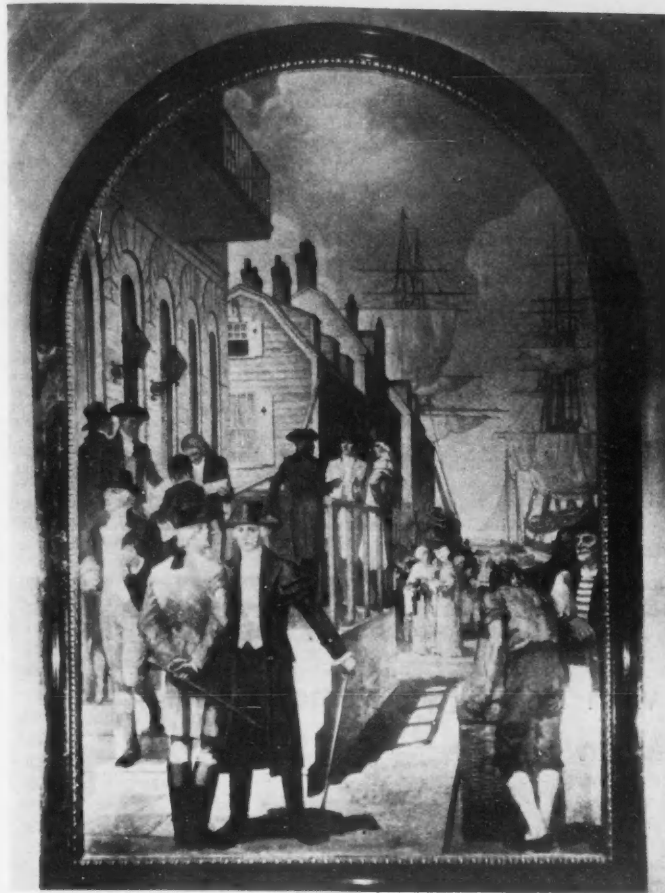
3 Sections—36 Pages

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## WILL GREAT BRITAIN ABANDON FREE TRADE?

Memories of Tim Healy —Page 2

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### THE FRONT PAGE

**Real Budget Speech Is Needed**

THE supplementary estimates presented to the House of Commons by Hon. R. B. Bennett in his capacity as Minister of Finance, show how difficult it is for a government to deal with the problems of revenue in the face of a vast aggregate of uncontrollable expenditure. One item alone may serve as an illustration. The federal government is confronted with an increased and necessary expenditure for pensions alone which will perhaps absorb the fruits of any economies in administration costs it has initiated or may contemplate.

It is now certain that all the alarmist talk about economic experiments and new methods of taxation was groundless; and it may be taken for granted that Mr. Bennett, whose career has been a shining success from a business standpoint, is anxious to avoid anything that will disturb business, the vital factor to be considered in the present state of Canada's affairs. But some degree of increased taxation along certain beaten paths seems inevitable, even though Mr. Bennett should decide to incur a national deficit to be absorbed in future and happier times.

From a man of the Prime Minister's training and capacity we may with some confidence look for a genuine budget speech, such as we have not had since the days of the Hon. W. S. Fielding. Neither Mr. Robb nor his successor, Mr. Dunning, were accustomed to provide a complete statement as to where the country stood in the matter of assets and liabilities, prospective revenues and expenditures, such as for generations have been customary with British Chancellors of the Exchequer, though Mr. Fielding's Budget speeches were admirable in that respect. Discussion, which has been rife in recent months, makes it plain that a Budget speech lucidly and candidly presenting the country's affairs, is a necessary educational step, and Mr. Bennett's experience and special aptitudes fit him admirably for such a task.

**Passing of A Great Novelist**

ENOCH ARNOLD BENNETT, who passed away at the comparatively early age of 63, on March 27th, is certain of permanent fame if only because he was the author of the greatest novel written in the English language within the present century—"The Old Wives' Tale", published in 1908. It is probable that posterity will also concede an almost equal eminence to "Clayhanger" (1910) and perhaps to the other two novels of the Clayhanger trilogy, "Hilda Lessways" (1911) and "These Twain" (1916). These were the most impressive in significance and structure among the many novels he wrote; but it was quite unsafe to consign any of his very carefully written books to oblivion. For instance, "Great Expectations", now conceded to be one of the very greatest tales of Charles Dickens, was regarded as a failure by the contemporaries of that man of genius. Similarly posterity may concede greatness to one of the least known of Bennett's minor novels, the wonderful study of avarice, "Riceyman's Steps".

Bennett was certainly the greatest writer that the large nonconformist community of England has produced. Descended from Staffordshire Wesleyans, he was destined to make the rugged independent folk of the pottery towns of that region intimates of the novel-readers of two continents. In the great tradi-

tion of the English novel his model seems to have been Anthony Trollope, the Trollope of the Barset series, but he had a very strong individuality of his own, and a sober mastery of English prose that commands the admiration of all serious critics. In intellectual power he was, at his best, the peer of any English fiction writer who ever lived, and his analyses of social and industrial conditions in the provincial England of the nineteenth century (especially in the early chapters of "Clayhanger") make some of his books invaluable records of a vanished age. His ability to reconstruct the past was also exemplified in those chapters of "The Old Wives' Tale", which describe the siege of Paris. As an analyst of feminine character he was unique. Fiction does not contain a more graphic picture of a woman of dauntless spirit than Sophia, whose life from childhood to old age is revealed in the novel just mentioned.

Bennett perfected the form of what might be termed the "retrospective novel". In his more important works the hereditary and social backgrounds of his main characters are presented in a marvellously vivid way. The retrospective method was the secret of the appeal of "Milestones", his only important play. But he was not a dramatist by instinct and the power of "Milestones" was due mainly to the theatrical aptitude of his collaborator, the American dramatist, Edward Knoblauch. For a writer of such exceptional imaginative power Bennett devoted far too much energy to sententious books dealing with his theories of life—and his doctrine of hard work. But the residuum of his ceaseless labors is superb. Splendid as was his own contribution to English literature, he also exercised a profound influence on his fellow craftsmen, like Galsworthy, Swinerton and Priestley. As his career recedes into perspective it will assume even more impressive proportions than it does to-day.

THE forthcoming annual appeal of the Toronto Humane Society, which may claim to be the parent organization of many other similar bodies in Canada, gives special interest to its genesis. In 1887 a young "Globe" reporter attended a meeting of the Canadian Institute in his professional capacity. The speaker of the occasion failed to arrive and the press table was appealed to to provide a talk to keep things going. The young reporter willingly took the platform and made a graphic appeal for the establishment of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty in general. He enforced his plea with personal observations as a newspaper man of the sufferings of poor children and brutality toward animals, then rife in Toronto. That reporter was Mr. J. J. Kelso, since for many years Superintendent of Neglected Children for the Province of Ontario. The result of his chance address was the formation of two organizations, the Children's Aid Society and the Toronto Humane Society, which have many offspring in other parts of Canada.

#### Genesis of Humane Society

Mr. Kelso is the sole survivor of the original members of the Humane Society founded in February, 1887. An anonymous gift of \$1,000 speeded the cause and among its most active supporters were two of the eminent wholesale merchants of forty years ago, the late W. R. Brock, M.P., and the late Lieut.-Col. John I. Davidson, first C.O. of the 48th Highlanders. The Society boasts to-day a sponsor equally energetic and generous in Hon. H. C. Scholfield.

While the work for neglected children, which had its first inspiration at the same time, has been the more important, it cannot be denied that the Humane Society has been a most beneficent and civilizing influence, for the individual who is cruel to animals will almost certainly be cruel to human beings if allowed to go unchecked. The principles on which the Society is based make for a finer and more humane outlook in young and old and are at all times worthy of public support.

**The Latest Toronto Police Row**

IF THE recent flare-up between the Mayor of Toronto (who is also by virtue of his office Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners) and the Chief Constable, Brigadier-General Draper, leads to a readjustment of relations between the police and the public it will be to the general advantage of everybody. Beyond question, the Mayor is a peaceful, mild-mannered man, who was trying to get a rather inflammatory incident quietly cleared up when he approached the Chief. If Gen. Draper had said, "All right, your Worship, I will look into the matter and let you know what happened," all would be well. But the Chief did nothing of the kind. He at once challenged the source of the Mayor's information. This is what happens on practically every occasion when anyone intimates that an occasional policeman is not an angel from Heaven.

By all accounts Gen. Draper was a fine soldier, much beloved by his men during his war experience. But this does not alter the fact that the office of Chief Constable is not a military post. Any soldier of actual war experience would have a great deal to unlearn after accepting such an office. Coming to Toronto as an inexperienced stranger, Gen. Draper seems to have suffered a great deal from the bad advice of personal friends, many of whom had an idea that it is the prime function of a Chief Constable to conduct a defensive warfare of the classes against the masses. The sooner such an idea is dissipated, and the sooner it is realized that the Mayor is the Chief Magistrate and a much more important person than the Chief Constable, the better for communal good feeling and for law and order.

**Family the Primal Thing**

PROF. ADAMS, Gladstone professor of political theory and institutions at Oxford, has been discussing these subjects with Montreal audiences. He has found much to offer in support of an institution curiously neglected now-a-days, namely, the family. Everything else seems to have produced an organized group of champions, from the integrity of the Empire and the gold standard to birth control and the reform of the calendar. Odd that the oldest and most important unit in society evokes no such enthusiasm. It is the basic institution of the human race. Yet, because it persists independent of our conscious efforts, we do not class it as an institution at all. When we think of an institution we think of something that costs, or which has to be administered—a jail, or an asylum, or an orphanage. The family needs no public funds for its support. It requires no committee for its management. It is self-contained, self-governing, self-supporting, self-perpetuating.

It was never in more serious peril. The family and the home seem especially exposed to attack to-

#### LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

Above are three reproductions from the murals painted by Ezra Winter for the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company, represented by drawings in the annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York from April 18th to 25th. Left—"The Tontine Coffee House and the east end of Wall Street in 1799." Centre—"Under the famous Buttonwood Tree on Wall Street," site of the first Stock Exchange about 1792. Right—"The laying of the first water mains about 1800."

—Wide World Photos.

day not only through organized forces, such as the Soviet, but by unconscious enemies like the movies. Many other things that science has produced of late years have had a disintegrating effect upon family life. Even some of the things which have removed drudgery from the home have tended to weaken its bonds.

Yet most of what is fundamental in our modern systems has its roots in family life. The home is a microcosm of the state. It is the source of law. It is the nursery of morality, of affection, and of loyalty. Students of the marriage custom say that monogamy had its biggest impulse not from woman's repugnance to share her husband's affections with another woman, but from jealousy lest her children should have to share their patrimony with the offspring of another wife. Hence, the roots of the laws of inheritance, as well as of wedlock, are under the primitive hearthstones of our early ancestors.

In the fervor for new causes many people seem to be overlooking one of the primal and wholesome elements in the long, upward journey of the race. So we can forgive our professors' long excursions into relativity and the fourth dimension if, occasionally, they will remind us of things in which our happiness is really involved and counsel greater vigilance in their protection. And surely among these, the maintenance of the home stands in the first place.

**Credit Control as a Remedy**

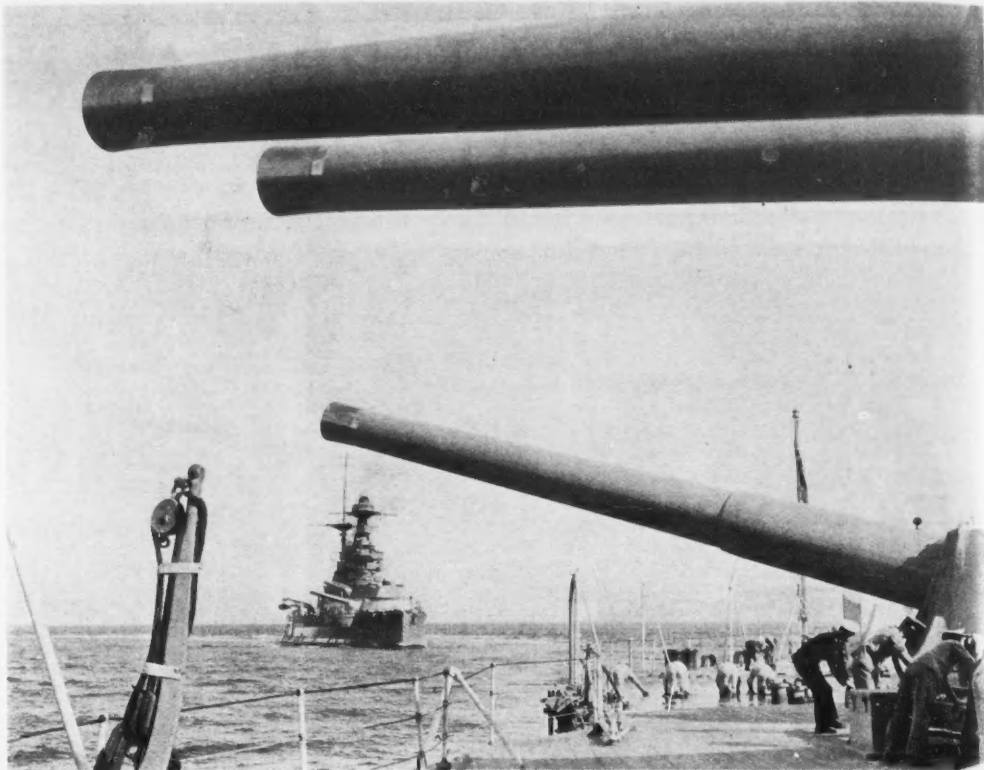
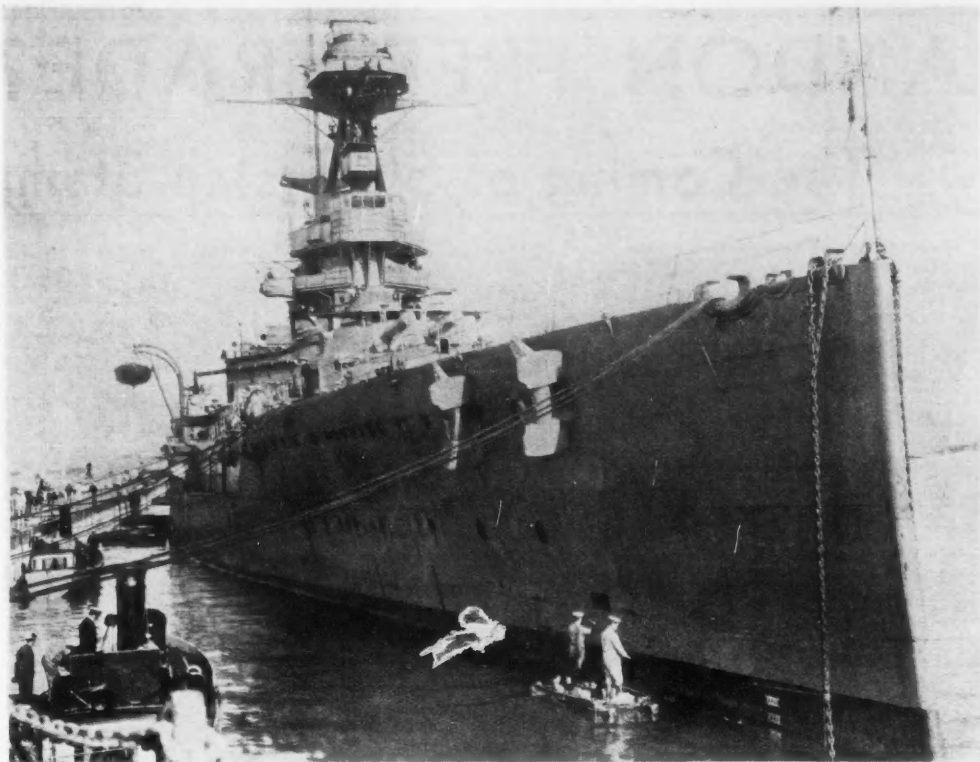
BANKERS and financial experts have been busy not merely in diagnosing the causes of the present financial depression but in thinking about remedies which may prevent its recurrence. Though the problems are necessarily allied, the former is the easier task. Countless facets of thought are being presented and one of the most interesting was to be found in an address delivered recently before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, by Mr. McHugh, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chase National Bank in that city, a gentleman well known in Canadian banking circles.

Mr. McHugh holds that one of the causes of crisis in the United States was that banks made it too easy for people to get into debt. As an example he cites agricultural credit facilities, which in the past decade were made so abundant that the debt burden on United States agriculture was very heavily increased. It is far better, he thinks, that borrowers should be restrained, and should have too little, than they should be unrestrained and have too much. The quality of credit deteriorates when credit is excessive. The remedy he believes lies in "credit control". "The problem of credit control," he says, "is the problem of proportioning the volume of credit to the needs of trade. When we expand credit beyond that, we invite difficulties of the kind we have seen and reaction such as we now have."



## THE BRITISH NAVY AT WAR----

Ships of the Second Battle Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet (The "Red Fleet") give battle to the Blue (Mediterranean Fleet) in the Combined Exercises taking place in the Atlantic. Right—H.M.S. Valiant steaming astern of H.M.S. Warspite, flagship of Rear Admiral C. J. C. Little, whose 15" guns appear imposingly in the foreground. Left—A view of H.M.S. Tiger on the detached Mole at Gibraltar during the present exercises of the Fleet. The "War" between the Mediterranean and Atlantic fleets provided the last engagement for this battle cruiser Tiger for she is to be scrapped under the London Treaty this summer. H.M.S. Tiger survived Jutland, Zeebrugge and Dogger Bank and many sailors say that she is still the finest warship in the world.



## TIM HEALY, MASTER OF WIT AND INVECTIVE

Former Governor of Irish Free State an Arresting Figure—His Relations with Parnell in Famous Crisis—  
Most Typical Irishman of His Day and Generation

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

THE death of Timothy Michael Healy has closed a long, eventful and bizarre career.

Born in Bantry, county Cork, seventy-six years ago, he "finished his education" (as he was wont to say whimsically) which he received at Fermoy from the Christian Brothers, at the age of thirteen, and speedily became immersed in business and journalism. That boy, with so few adventitious aids to success, became a member of Parliament when he was only twenty-five years old, and remained such, practically continuously, for nearly forty successive years, a King's Counsel, a Bencher of Gray's Inn, and finally crowned his public career by accepting, eight years ago, the position of Governor-General of his native land.

He was a born politician in the sense that he possessed the political instinct in quite an extraordinary degree—"the only political head," according to Parnell, among the Irish Parliamentarians who came to take up a position in opposition to himself. Not only a born politician, he was a born fighter as well. After all, in the Ireland of his day a politician had to be a fighter, or he ceased to be a politician. And, wherever the sullen crowd was densest, wherever the fight was fiercest, wherever the storm was at its most stormy, there, for hard on two generations, was "Tim" Healy to be found.

For one reason or another, he was obliged, during his tempestuous career in Parliament to change his constituency with almost unparalleled frequency. Thus he represented Wexford from 1880 to 1883; County Monaghan from the last-named year to 1885; South Londonderry from 1885 to 1886; North Longford from 1887 to 1892; North Louth from 1892 to 1910 and North-East Cork from 1910 to 1917. It is to be hoped that, in his earliest days, he forbore to cast his political horoscope too narrowly. For more even than most of his contemporaries, in an age of swift and sudden political transformations, he must have had occasion to realize that in the high latitudes of public affairs, there is a tremendous amount of the fluid and mutable, that the friend of yesterday is liable to become the adversary of tomorrow.

Probably, in his inner consciousness, he was never unmindful of such great political truths. But, if he ever was, his dramatic experiences must have cured any such defect. At the outset of his public career, he acted as secretary to Parnell for some months, but terminated that connection for reasons connected with the latter's association with Mrs. O'Shea, Parnell's mistress, which were brought to his notice in a very singular way.

Four years or so later (in February, 1886, to be exact) a dramatic separation between the two men took place over the Galway election, when Healy went to Galway to oppose Captain O'Shea, Parnell's nominee for that seat, and the husband of the lady just mentioned. Parnell never forgave him; and, when Healy was briefed, in 1888, as one of the counsel for the defence before the "Times" Commission, along with Russell, Lockwood, Asquith and other eminent advocates, he took his revenge by getting Healy's retainer "discharged"—in other words, getting him "fired" from the ranks of the defence counsel—at a moment's notice and without a word of explanation.

The vendetta between the two became publicly acute after the O'Shea divorce case, which caused Parnell's downfall, and the "Uncrowned King" held his former secretary up to popular approbrium as the "scoundrel who betrays prisoners to the Crown and deserts them when they have no more money in their pockets," and so on in the same deplorable strain of fustian.

Parnell's instinct in singling out Healy for some of the most rabid of the abuse that he levelled at some of his former followers, after his own

conduct had forced their withdrawal from the ranks of his henchmen, was a sound one. For until the day of Parnell's death, Healy showed himself, after the overt rupture of relations, the most formidable and implacable of his Irish adversaries. But Parnell's attempts to impugn his integrity were as ludicrous as malicious. For, both in public and in private life, he was the soul of honor.

His Parliamentary gifts were acknowledged, on all sides, to be unique and extraordinary. It used to be said of Joseph Chamberlain that the man who aroused his anger had to be prepared to withstand a sense of shock that was almost indistinguishable from a staggering physical blow. Yet in the Home Rule debates Healy would stand up time and again, to the doughty Unionist champion and incur that dreaded wrath without turning a hair. It was said that to see Healy paying back Chamberlain in his own coin—scorn for scorn, and insult for insult—was to realize that Greek was, indeed, meeting Greek.

IN PARLIAMENT and on the platform alike, he was accustomed to display a ferocity that was notable even in a day of fierce public antagonisms. Sometimes he transgressed the bounds of good taste as those were delimited by self-constituted arbiters of public form in speech. Being what he was, he could do no other. The battle in which he took part were not such as to warrant the weaker side in the adoption of kid-glove methods. The Conservative party meant to destroy the cause that he had at heart; a large section of the Liberal party viewed that cause as an uncomfortable "Old Man of the Sea". In such circumstances, his ferocity of speech, and even of action, were easily explicable as calculated and inevitable. There have been greater Parliamentary orators and strategists than Healy at Westminster, not a few. But he can have had few superiors in the mastery of invective.

It was by strange turns, indeed, of Fortune's wheel that such a man should have been chosen—by a Conservative government of all others—to be the first Governor General of the Irish Free State. By common consent he was a complete and emphatic success in that capacity. The Ethiopian changed

his skin and the leopard his spots. The firebrand became the most conciliatory and suave of his Majesty's "personal representatives", the sanest and most human of Viceroy.

It is an open secret that there were those who looked on his appointment at first with some misgiving—indeed, the Lloyd George government, had it survived, would have offered the post to the late Lord Shaughnessy, though whether the latter would have accepted it is, perhaps, another story. But the Conservative government—Bonar Law, not usually credited with any astounding originality of ideas, being Premier—did the brilliantly unexpected thing in nominating "Tim" Healy, with all his renown as one of the stormiest of all stormy Irish political petrels. The brilliantly unexpected stroke was brilliantly successful, as Mr. Cosgrave, who had pressed for the appointment, had anticipated it would be. As "His Excellency", "Tim" Healy retained his humanity and also his humor, though the corrosive quality of the latter was henceforward to be given a rest.

The humor of Healy. That sounds like the title of a book—and a book (and a good-sized one at that) could easily be written on the subject. As, for example, when he envisaged the Tory party as a mule "with neither pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity." He used to tell this story of how he came to "take silk", i.e. became a King's Counsel in England. Meeting the Lord Chancellor, the latter said to him, "Healy, can I do anything for you?" "Is there a vacant bishopric?" Healy enquired. "No," was the wondering reply. "Then," said Healy, "as you can't give me lawn, you might give me silk"—and "silk" he got. In his early days on the platform, speaking of the mutilation of cattle by cutting-off cow's tails, alleged to be the work of "agitators," he attributed the practice not to the "agitators" but to "the desire of the constabulary for ox-tail soup!"

In some legal battle in the courts, the counsel on the opposite side to Healy had recourse to tears, with the object of evoking the sympathy of the jury for his client. But the well-meant effort was frustrated by Healy's caustic comment that the shedding of tears from such a source was "the greatest miracle since Moses smote the rock!"

Not only did he delight in his own sardonic humor, but he took great pleasure in that of others as well. Greatly did he relish John Burns' simile with regard to Lloyd George's rapid climb up the political greasy pole: "The higher the monkey goes, the worse he shows his tail!"

With his nimble wit he coupled a wonderfully retentive memory. Not less remarkable, especially in view of the fragmentary character of his early education, was the scope and range of his literary knowledge. In poetry, particularly, he seemed to have read everything and forgotten nothing. How he found time, amid his journalistic work, which was laborious and not too remunerative, to educate himself, to get called to the bar, to engage in active politics as a member of Parliament, and, in addition, to become as well versed as any man of his day in all the books that are best worth reading is one of those mysteries that one hopes his biographer—for surely his biography must be written and let us trust soon—will clear up.

No man went about the world with more observant eyes than Healy. His memory, as just mentioned, was phenomenal, and people who knew him well have told me that he was the best retailer of anecdotes of authentic vintage in the world. With all his public ferocity, his sympathies were easily aroused. For his heart was warm and his impulses generous. He loved the helping of lame dogs over stiles, and the speaking of the encouraging word to a young man on the threshold of a political or forensic career.

His private friendships were not limited by party consideration. He had the greatest admiration for the genius of the late Lord Birkenhead, seeing in the latter an aptitude not inferior to his own for mordant humor. Another of his friends in the Conservative party was Lord Beaverbrook, and he has himself related how the latter, when in Rome, saw the Pope who sent Mrs. Healy, through him, a crucifix. James Campbell, the noted Conservative lawyer, with whom he crossed swords a hundred times in the law courts and on the floor of Parliament, was a close friend of his for many years.

A notable link between the old Ireland and the new has been severed by his death. It would not be very wide of the mark to describe him as the most representative Irishman of his day and generation. He was representative of the Irish race not only in its less admirable characteristics—its headlong impetuosity, its proneness to extreme courses, its addiction, at times, to almost fantastic extravagances, both of speech and of action—but also on its strongest and best side—its faith, its courage, its true inspiration.

### Safer Travel

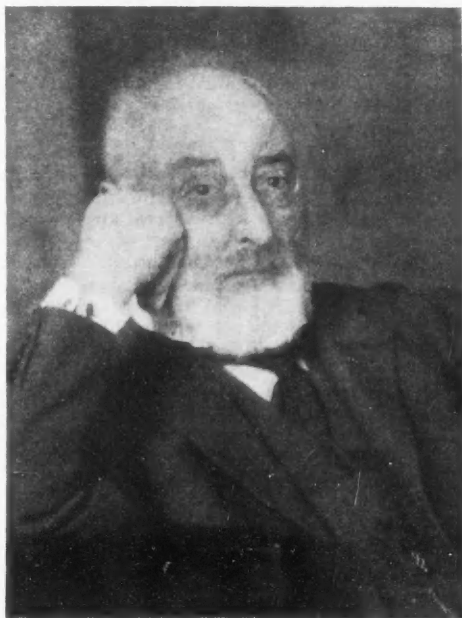
THE British Automatic Train Control Committee's report makes suggestions for improving the standard of safety in travel. The committee thinks that progressive action is desirable to reduce liability on passenger trains. Increased security could most reasonably be attained directly by the use of a simple form of automatic control, and indirectly by improvements, especially as regards lighting and signalling. The committee suggest an automatic device whereby a mechanical contact between the train and the track could be used to give the driver an audible warning that he is approaching a distant signal. A more effective "location" warning was obtained by adding a partial application of the power brake. Another suggestion is that by an electric circuit, completed through the arm of the existing signal, a distinctive audible indication could be given without application of the brakes when the road was clear. An indirect method of increasing security was the improving of sighting facilities from the cab by designing and constructing locomotives and glasses so that steam and smoke might be cleared from the line of vision, and by positioning signals so that, having regard to their background and height, they would most readily come into line with the view obtainable from the engine cab. As to increasing the illuminative and penetrative power of signal lights, the committee say that "electric beam light signals, with illuminative power and correct focussing, have been adopted with general approval. They have, during the past three winters, never failed to be visible at an adequate range even in bad conditions of fog. But little has been done in recent years to improve the illuminative and penetrative effect of the ordinary long-burning oil lamp which is in common use, and pending the availability of cheap current will still have to be relied upon."

Come, come, Mr. Mussolini, a man is no bigger than the things that make him mad.—*Detroit News*.

It is so quiet in Wall Street these days you could hear a pin drop. And, of course, it would drop.—*Judge*.

We never really understood why Niagara was so popular with bridal couples until we read in an information column that it signifies in Iroquois "Place of the neck."—*Boston Herald*.

Another thing the country needs even more than a good five-cent cigar is a burning issue that will produce light instead of heat.—*Louisville Times*.



THE LATE HON. T. P. HEALY, K.C.  
First Governor of the Irish Free State and formerly one of the leading ornaments of the British bar.



# SIR JOSIAH STAMP COMES TO CANADA

One of the World's Greatest Economists will Investigate Grain Speculation —  
Foremost World Authority on Taxation is also a Practical Man of  
Affairs with Superlative Business Experience.

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

Canadian Correspondent of London Times

SIR JOSIAH STAMP who has sailed to Canada to act as Chairman of a Royal Commission designed to investigate grain speculation and marketing problems is that rare combination, the gifted intellectual who is also a first-rate man of business. His career is in a sense phenomenal, for he started without any adventitious assets to reinforce his brains; at the beginning of the Great War he was a comparatively obscure member of the British civil service; by the end of it he had achieved an international reputation as a learned authority upon economic problems, and six years later he had become one of the leading figures in the business life of Britain.

He is a Kentishman by birth, having been born at Yorah near the town of Bexley, the son of Charles Stamp. The family fortunes were modest, but he contrived to pick up what education was available at local schools, and at the age of sixteen secured a junior clerkship in the civil service. He soon demonstrated his capacity to his superiors and won steady promotion in the Inland Revenue Department to which he was attached. His duties were concerned with revenue and taxation problems, and by the assiduous study with which he supplemented his practical experience, he transformed himself into an acknowledged expert upon the complicated problems involved in the levying and collection taxes. He also utilised all his spare time to attend classes at London University and took full advantage of the rich intellectual fare provided at its School of Economics where men of world-wide repute, like Sidney Webb and Graham Wallas, were then lecturing. In 1911 he secured the degree of Bachelor of Science with First Class honors from the School of Economics, and in the following year he won the Cobden Prize which was counted the great local hallmark of economic erudition. He continued to pursue his economic researches and in 1916 he was Hutchinson Research Medallist. From 1898 to 1900 he was with the Board of Trade in its Marine Department, but in the latter year he returned to the Inland Revenue, where he rose steadily by sheer ability. In 1914 he was given a place on its Secretariat and two years later he was made Assistant Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue, a very responsible position for a young man of 36.

About this time he felt ready to give the world the benefit of his taxation lore and a book entitled "British Incomes and Prosperity" published in 1915, attracted widespread attention and general commendation from economists all over the world. He followed it up next year with a learned treatise called "The Application of Official Statistics to Economic Problems", and it set the seal upon his reputation as one of the foremost economists of the day. Yet he wrote these books during his scanty spare time in the war years when he was immersed in onerous official duties. He was assigned the duty of surveying the economic and financial condition of the Allied and Enemy powers, and after the war ended he published another book styled "The Wealth and Income of the Chief Powers".

STAMP now found himself established as the leading expert in the world upon taxation problems, and the directors of the great firm of Nobel's which, starting in Sweden had become the largest manufacturers of explosives in Britain, induced him in 1919 to resign from the civil service and become Secretary of the company with the additional status of a director. Stamp soon proved that he was a very competent man of business. He helped the late Lord Melchett to carry out the great merger known as Imperial Chemical Industries, in which the Nobel firm was included, but although he became a director of the Imperial Chemical Co., he elected to move to a much more important position by accepting an offer to become Chairman of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway and President of its Executive. It is the largest railway system in Britain, and the problems which it had to face after the war demand-



SIR JOSIAH STAMP

One of the world's greatest economists who is to investigate wheat problems in Canada.

ed business ability of the first order. For the last four years Sir Josiah has been wrestling with these problems and if he has not solved them all, he has achieved considerable success in dealing with them. His relations with the railwaymen have been consistently happy and he has lately induced them, by accepting a cut in wages, to share some of the sacrifices which shareholders have been called on to face through the reduction of their dividends.

It would seem that the running of a great business like Nobel's, or a huge railway system like the L. M. & S. Railway, would occupy all the time of even so able and energetic a man as Sir Josiah, but since the war he has contrived to indulge in a multifarious range of various activities. From 1909 to 1921 he was Newmarch Lecturer in Statistics at the University of London, and at various times he was an Examiner in Economics and Political Science for Cambridge and other Universities and the Society of Incorporated Accountants. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Royal Statistical Society, of which he was joint Secretary and Editor from 1920-1930; he was also president of the Economic section of the British Association in 1926, and is a member of the International Statistical Institute and the American Statistical Association. He was Sidney Ball Lecturer at Oxford in 1926, and Rede Lecturer at Cambridge in 1927. He also serves on the governing bodies of his own University of London, of Birkbeck College of the University of Wales, and of Leys School, and he is Chairman of the Rockefeller Social Science Committee.

Again, serving in Royal Commissions seems to be one of his lighter amusements. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Income Tax in 1919, of the Financial Arbitration Committee in connection with Northern Ireland in 1922, and of the Committee on Taxation and Debt in 1924. His services were also conscripted by the British Government to serve on the Reparations Committee on German Currency which evolved the famous Dawes plan, and he played a similar part in connection with the evolution of the later Young plan; indeed he is given a good deal of credit for the working out of both these schemes. In 1925 he was a member of the Court of Inquiry into the dispute in the coal mining industry, and ap-

parently whenever the British Government has to appoint a commission on some economic problem his is the first name thought of. So he comes to us with a long and wide experience of the arts which are practised on Royal Commissions.

Apart from all these public duties his pen has not been idle, and since the war the following works have come from his pen: The Fundamental Principles of Taxation in the Light of Modern Developments, 1921 (2nd ed. 1923); Wealth and Taxable Capacity, 1922, (2nd ed. 1923); Joint Report on Double Taxation (League of Nations), 1923; (with C. H. Nelson, Business Statistics and Financial Statements), 1924; Studies in Current Problems in Government and Finance, 1924; Report on Effect of Reparation Payments on Industry (International Chamber of Commerce), 1925; British Edition of Rignano's Social Significance of Death Duties, 1925; The Christian Ethic as an Economic Factor, 1926; The National Income, 1924 (with Prof. Bowley), 1926; On Stimulus, 1927; Some Economic Factors in Modern Life, 1928; The Financial Aftermath of War, 1930; Criticism and Other Addresses, 1930.

TODAY Sir Josiah at the age of fifty is in the prime of his powers and no man of his years in Britain can show such an impressive record of practical accomplishments and intellectual activities. His connections with educational institutions are proof of his standing in the intellectual world and the fact that he is a director of the Bank of England indicates the high regard for his financial abilities which exists in the City of London. As a civil servant he was debarred from participation in politics and since he has devoted himself to business, he has never shown any inclination to enter Parliament or take an active part in political warfare. But in the numerous addresses which he is continually pressed to deliver, he has conceived the idea that he could usefully fill the role as educator on economic issues and he has never hesitated to speak his mind freely upon current issues and problems. Essentially liberal and progressive in his outlook, he has always been classified as a member of the Liberal party and he has been by instinct and training a convinced free trader.

Consequently there was considerable surprise when in an address delivered to the Oldham Chamber of Commerce two weeks ago he pronounced himself in favor of a general tariff as an instrument for relieving the present economic troubles of Britain. In a review of the British situation he said its fundamental trouble was that an attempt was being made to maintain a standard of real wages and real income which were economically unbalanced relative to output with the rest of Europe. He recalled evidence which he had given to the Macmillan Committee a year ago in which he said that the time had come when serious attention must be given to the idea of general tariff. He said he was now even more convinced of its necessity, not for the usual protective reasons but rather a tariff "completely generalised over all imports" so that it would have the same effect upon prices as a general rise in the price level. He argued that it would give confidence to the business community if a new source of revenue were available to remove the threat of fresh direct taxation. But he also declared that he would have the general tariff dependent upon the price level and therefore disappear altogether when the price index again reached an appropriate level.

In his view the historic and sound objection to tariffs was that no one had the intelligence or pluck to take them off at the right time but this might be overcome if they were made dependent upon the very change in the price level which had made them necessary. He would meet the tariff adjustment temptation by keeping the duty general and uniform and he would meet the time difficulty by making the removal dependent upon a fact and not political. Now these are decidedly novel tariff views, indicative of an original and open mind and following as they do closely upon a similar pronouncement by Mr. J. M. Keynes, another distinguished economist of the Liberal faith, they are having a marked effect upon British opinion. Sir Josiah as far as his record shows has never had any direct experience of the grain trade but its investigation will present no difficulties to a man of his rich and varied economic experience. Socially he is one of the most modest and unassuming of men and is rarely to be found in the haunts of fashionable society, although he is a member of good London Clubs like the Athenaeum and Reform. He married in 1903 Olive, daughter of Alfred March of Grove Park and is the father of four sons. Naturally a person of his eminence has had many honors showered upon him; he was given the C.B.E. in 1918 and the G.C.B.E. in 1924 and he has had the accolade of Doctor of Laws bestowed upon him by Oxford, Cambridge and other Universities. Our unfortunate grain trade has been the subject of many investigations but never has it had such a distinguished inquisitor as Sir Josiah Stamp.

Until Einstein makes up his mind whether the universe is static or dynamic, we are maintaining as best we can the attitude of the mental innocent bystander.—*Detroit News*.

We read that a duel between two German students, in which both were slightly wounded, was a matter of only three minutes. And, of course, a couple of seconds.—*The Humorist*.

It has been said that, if you do good work, it will grow after you are gone. Thus Rubens left only some 2,000 pictures, but there are 10,000 of his pictures in circulation now.—*Punch*.

Well, the bandit business seems to be holding up.—*Ohio State Journal*.



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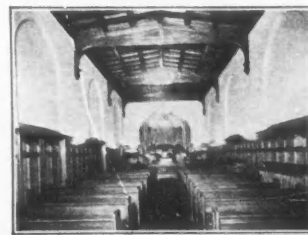
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# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

## Welcoming The Bessboroughs

THE installation of the new Governor-General, the Earl of Bessborough, this week-end, will be witnessed by many distinguished Canadians who will arrive at Halifax on Good Friday via special train to participate in the ceremonies. At time of writing the Secretary of State is deluged with requests from Maritime members who with their wives would like accommodation on the special train. But by the time thirteen or fourteen ministers and their suites, supreme court judges, and a few other privileged guests have been provided for, the capacity of even one of the C.N.R. "Moguls" will be taxed to capacity, and the regular Maritime train from Ottawa and Montreal will bear those not so fortunate as to come within the strict confines of the official list. If the Atlantic smiles on the plans of the Canadian government, the Bessborough's steamer will dock at Halifax on the forenoon of Saturday, April 4, and the installation of the Earl of Bessborough will take place in the legislative chamber an hour or so afterwards. Appropriate welcome will be expressed at the luncheon tendered our new Governor-General and his family at the Nova Scotian that same day. Shortly after four p.m. the vice-regal train will begin a slow journey to the capital. Partly because of the delicate health of the Countess, partly because both Earl and Countess are anxious to see as much of their new Canadian homeland as possible, the train which bears them to Ottawa will travel only in the daytime, by easy stages, not arriving at the capital until Tuesday morning. The ceremonies at Ottawa have also been arranged so as to avoid tiring procedure. Their Excellencies will proceed directly from the depot to Rideau Hall. Civic and society greetings are evidently being deferred a day or two for a more convenient occasion. Colonel Snow, the Comptroller of the Household at Rideau Hall, who with Mrs. Snow made a trip to England especially to assist the Bessboroughs in their preparations for a five-year stay in Canada, and who while in the Mother Country learned much of the personal inclinations of the new residents of Government House, has been working hard ever since to see that the Household will be running in the smoothest possible manner when the new master and mistress arrive. The Bessboroughs, in fact, will probably find it difficult to realise that they are in a new land an ocean apart from their Sussex estate or their Eaton Square home in London, for Colonel Snow brought back with him from England 22 servants, many of whom have served the Bessboroughs for years, and know their wishes intimately.

## Pulp and Paper Mergers

STORIES have been going the rounds the last few days of gigantic pulp and paper mergers. One report had it that before the amalgamation was complete the new organization would embrace within one financial set-up the following: Canadian International, Canada Power and Paper, Price Brothers, St. Lawrence Corporation, Abitibi and the Minnesota and Ontario paper companies. But Price Brothers almost immediately afterwards upset the story with the observation that they were not concerned in any proposed merger, and it begins to appear that the report is premature, and is based more on the needs of the critical situation of to-day rather than actual developments. Everyone in the business world knows that the capital structures of virtually all of the pulp and paper companies are so heavy as to constitute almost intolerable burdens. Interest and dividend requirements gobble up a lion's share of earnings, a situation not so serious when mills were working at 75 per cent. or better of capacity, but critical now that many mills are working at 55 per cent. or less. Exports of pulp and paper have kept up agreeably well during an era of slumping exports in other industries, and a revival of industry in the United States and other parts of the world would at once bring about a greater demand, which in turn would raise the capacity percentage of mill operation and relieve the strain. In the meantime, however, these are days of "tough sledding" for the pulp and paper mill companies, and if by amalgamation and reorganization of capital structures the second largest export business in Canada can be saved from serious collapse Ottawa will approve the step heartily. Large holders of pulp and paper stocks, which include at least one large insurance company and one of the chartered banks, have been watching with some uneasiness the loss month after month of millions upon millions in market valuations of their securities.



BRITAIN'S NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL  
Major G. R. Atterlee, M.P., who recently succeeded Mr. H. B. Lee-Smith, M.P., in that capacity. In Great Britain the Postmaster General has control of telegraph, cable and wireless services.

## A Busy Easter

PARLIAMENT adjourns for Easter from the 1st of April till the 13th, and members will in general be able to get away for a brief respite. Not that they need one very much, with the session so late and no committees sitting yet, no budget to worry about, no main estimates to consider. There will be no Easter holiday to speak of for the man who above all needs it, the Prime Minister. The visit to Halifax will exhaust the first week-end, and Mr. Bennett will return to consider with the Premiers of the nine provinces the constitutional issues raised at the Imperial Conference. Some members appeared to think that the gathering of the nine provincial Premiers at Ottawa would provide an excellent opportunity to discuss unemployment and other national problems, with their prevention and cure, but Mr. Bennett has stated in the House that the Conference will be confined strictly to the one issue. While the amendment of the B.N.A. Act is being considered by the Provincial Premiers and the Federal Cabinet, a few hundred yards away at the foot of the hill the Supreme Court will be seeking to find in the same act the fundamentals bearing on radio broadcasting rights. That is if the hearing is not deferred by reason of the illness of the acting Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Lyman Poore Duff. Chief Justice Anglin is not yet restored to good health, and Justice Smith is indisposed, so that it may be deemed expedient to wait a few weeks before hearing such an important reference as the respective rights and privileges of Dominion and province on the broadcasting and licensing of radio. It begins to look as though a year or two must inevitably pass before the Air report is acted upon by the introduction of legislation. Hon. Alfred Duranleau, who didn't pretend to know very much about the whole problem when he came into office, has been seeking in a conscientious way to acquire the necessary knowledge of the legal and technical difficulties in the way of a solution satisfactory to the interested parties. His chief concern at the moment is what to do with the importunate demands of those companies which want new licenses for more powerful stations. With only six exclusive wavelengths at the moment available for Canada and several hundred applications for new stations, at least fifty of them sincere and serious in their applications, he has some difficult decisions to make when the time comes to re-arrange the radio map of the Dominion.

## Lapointe Back in Form Again

NOTHING in the House for several days has been more charming than the contribution made by Hon. Ernest Lapointe to the debate on the Speech From the Throne. To say that the ex-Minister of Justice came into the House only the pale shadow of his former self would be to be guilty of stretching language, but he must have lost 25 or 30 pounds since the special session, and his color still suggests the convalescent. But he succeeded in putting into his speech most of his old-time energy of expression, and his gift of spontaneous coinage of striking phrase stood out after the more pedestrian efforts of some of the backbenchers who had been sustaining the debate on previous days. The former Minister of Justice is, like several other of Mr. King's colleagues, more prominent in opposition than as a member of the administration. He exudes good-nature, and though he carries the war into the enemies' ranks, he avoids rancor and leaves no deep sores to bite and sting. He will never be able to hide the fact that he is a French-Canadian who learned the English language after he came of age, but he has no reason to apologize for his diction and construction, which, indeed, stamp him as an accomplished debater and orator in the tongue he has so intimately acquired. Only this last week I heard him described as an "exploded idol" in the province of Quebec: whatever truth there is to that it was evident last Thursday that he is still worshipped by many of his colleagues on the opposition benches, from which number the representatives of French-Canadian constituencies are not lacking.

## Valuable New Members

THE prolongation of the debate on the Speech From the Throne has given the newcomers to the House opportunity to make their bow in a full-dress forty minute speech. One of the results of the break-up of the Quebec "bloc" and the presence of a sizeable group of French-Canadians on the government side has been to encourage debates in the French language, and we have heard more speeches in French already than would occur in a whole session in previous years. Unsuspected floods of oratory have been set loose. Several of the "maiden efforts" in the past few days have risen above the usual level of debate contributions. The voice of Liberal Toronto, speaking for the first time in the Commons in this century, made an agreeable impression on the House. Samuel Factor speaks with a clear-cut vigor and wide range of words, and his line of argument, while not particularly new or startling, was competently followed. On the other side F. W. Turnbull, of Regina, who defeated Hon. Charles Dunning, has again demonstrated that he will be a valuable asset to the Conservative party in debate. Eric Willis (Souris) suggested that he too would become a highly useful member. Hon. Ian MacKenzie brings to the House Celtic eloquence which promises to enliven many a debate, and the new Labor man from Vancouver, Angus MacInnis, though handicapped by a harsh voice, looks like a comer.

Eggs are so cheap that a man still pays 15 cents for one shaken up by a dapper youth in a little milk, which is so cheap that a man pays 15 cents for a glassful with an egg in it.—*Boston Herald.*

Dr. Millikan, the scientist, has resumed his experiments in California to determine the speed of light. All we know is that it usually gets here too soon in the morning.—*New York Evening Post.*

We do not know whether the secret of longevity is hidden somewhere in the item which said a woman in Roumania died at the age of 126 years, "after she had called in a doctor for the first time in her life."—*Boston Herald.*

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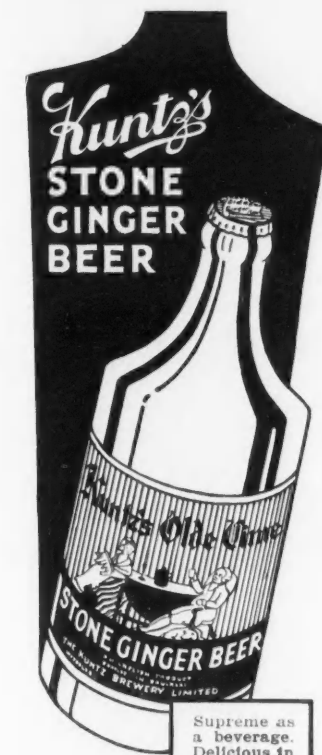
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## NEW BISHOP OF COVENTRY

Dr. Mervyn Haigh was recently enthroned in Coventry Cathedral as new Lord Bishop of Coventry. The picture shows Dr. Mervyn Haigh walking to the Cathedral before knocking on the west door for admission.

# Other People's Children

## Proposed Statute to Enable Citizens to Discipline Neighbor's Offspring

BY P. W. LUCE

A WESTERN police magistrate has said that in his opinion boys who use bad language deserve to be slapped by citizens who resent this breach of good manners.

Up to now there is no legal provision for this on the statute books. Neighbors have long suffered from the exuberance of wild youth, and it is high time they were given an authority they have often wished for and sometimes exercised when the male parent of their juvenile annoyances was a smaller man, and their mother too timid to give her tongue full play even when strongly tempted.

One's own children, of course, are always perfect, or nearly so. At their worst, they are merely expressing their individuality. It is always other people's children who set our teeth on edge. No provision, therefore, need be made in the new law for the correction of one's offspring.

The act, which may be briefly quoted as the Other People's Children Disciplinary Act, should contain, among others, the following provisions:

Any neighbor, passer-by, or other adult, hearing a small boy use vile or objectionable language, with or without due provocation, shall have full privilege to bend the said small boy across his knee and paddle him most vigorously.

The operation shall be temporarily halted on demand by the small boy's mother, but must be resumed with undiminished vigor after the lady is fully satisfied that the wicked child is only getting what is coming to him.

Any neighbor, and more especially a bachelor or spinster, shall be deemed derelict in his duties as a good citizen if he refrains from applying a woollen gag to any baby, boy or girl, who has been bawling for fifteen minutes or more at the street corner while its legal guardian is engaged in gossip with some other person in no hurry.

The neighbor may, if deemed expedient, apply such restraint as may seem advisable to the baby's mother, nurse, or legal guardian, before proceeding with the gagging.

Any neighbor detecting a boy in the act of slashing flowers on any rockery, border or flower box, shall first catch his boy and then warm him up most thoroughly with a strap or switch, whichever happens to be handiest.

At the discretion of the neighbor, the strapping or switching may be repeated whenever the culprit is discovered in the vicinity, the boy, as in the provisions herein-before noted, having first been caught.

Any neighbor who has long since got sick and tired

of hearing a loud speaker going full blast with an unpopular song shall be entitled to penetrate to the source of the discord and administer summary discipline to the juvenile in charge. If it is a girl, a substantial shaking is indicated. If it is a boy, it is proper that he should have one or both ears tugged, and one nose tweaked.

The breaking down of the front door in order to enter the house shall not be considered burglary, but shall be looked upon as a work of necessity, if not of mercy.

Any neighbor who realizes that though a certain boy is still an unmitigated pest he has now grown so big that he won't stand for any more extra-mural smackings, slappings, swattings, switchings, or spankings, may have the young reprobate translated to the Industrial Home by forwarding to the attorney-general a complaint in writing, signed by himself and four fellow-sufferers.

Any neighbor whose window is broken by a baseball, football or golf ball, shall consider the accident an act of God, it being obvious to any rational mind that this interferes too seriously with the game to be deliberately caused.

The neighbor, however, shall have full liberty to pass around a derby hat among the crowd of boys so as to indemnify himself for the damages sustained.

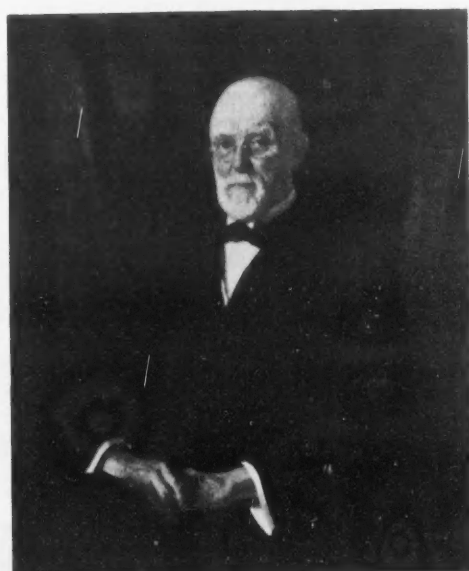
Notwithstanding anything to the contrary expressed, implied, or understood in this Act, it shall not be considered an indictable offence for any normal child to cry, call, shout, yell, bawl, bellow, holler, shriek, yodel, or otherwise give vocal utterance in a reasonable manner to his temporary emotions between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on week days and 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays and all public holidays.

Provided, however, that such cries, calls, shouts, yells, hoots, bawls, bellows, hollers, shrieks and yodels shall not be continued beyond a reasonable time in any one place.

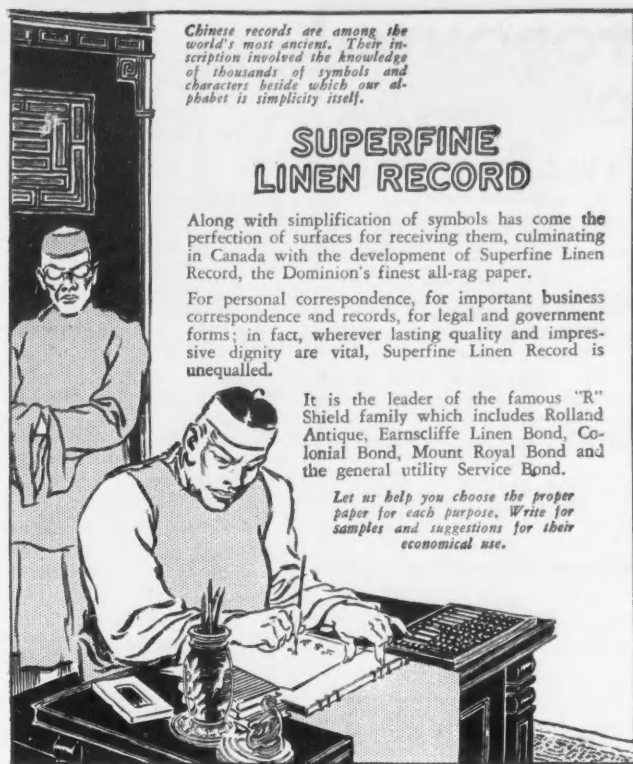
Provided, furthermore, that any neighbor who has stood about all he can of the infernal din shall be at liberty to shoo the noisy pack away by making violent gestures and threatening motions, and no action shall lie against the said neighbor in the event of one of his wild swings landing on the unwashed neck of any boy who does not shoo as soon as he should shoo.

## Mysteries of the Antarctic

THE DISCOVERY, the late Captain Scott's ship, refitted and fully equipped even to the extent of an aeroplane, is in the Antarctic to continue the work begun during the cruise last winter. In command is Sir Douglas Mawson, who accompanied Sir Ernest Shackleton to the Antarctic in 1907, and led the Australian Expedition to the same region from 1911 to 1914. Sir Douglas, in explaining the object of his expedition said: "Several years ago I decided to undertake further exploration of that wide segment of the Antarctic of special interest to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, stretching between 40 and 160 degrees east longitude. The period 1928 to the middle of this year was occupied with preparations for and the conduct of explorations in the staunch vessel *Discovery* through the icy regions south of the Indian Ocean, the western section of the chosen area. The investigation of the eastern divisions of the latter is the purpose of the present expedition. Should all go well, we shall return to Australia in April next at the end of the summer season. But should the vessel be permanently beset by ice, provision has been made in the equipment to meet any such emergency as enforced winter." Besides scientific instruments, an aeroplane, ice equipment such as sledges, skis, tents, and special woollen and fur clothing, there are food stores to the extent of fully 50 tons weight, and coal amounting to 452 tons. The food stores are contained in 1,600 boxes which, together with petrol and other petroleum, oils, alcohol, and formal preservatives and other scientific stores, amount in all to over 2,000 cases. The ship's officers and crew total 28, and with special scientific staff, the total number of souls on board amount to forty.



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# MUSICAL EVENTS

## Lily Pons and Austral

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE present musical season has been the most interesting in several years and one of the ultimate thrills was the appearance of the French coloratura soprano, Lily Pons, at Massey Hall on March 28th. Mr. Suckling has presided over the local debuts of many famous singers, but none who has more instantly and completely captivated her hearers. It is now easy to understand the furore she created at the Metropolitan Opera House a few months ago.

She is much more than a coloratura soprano in the ordinary acceptance of the term,—a genuine musical artist with a complete and enthralling mastery of *bel canto*. She is young and girlish, enchanting in personality and deportment, and the "fireworks" of the old florid arias take on a fresh and flower-like grace when sung by her. She is as different as can be from the traditional prima donna of other days, with an expansive front covered with jewels, and the manners of a grand duchess in a condescending mood. But more effortless and beautiful renderings of the most difficult feats of lyric art I have never listened to. While very high, flexible, and silvery in timbre, her voice is amazingly resonant. I experienced aural vibrations in listening to her that I have not known since the days of Caruso. She sings as spontaneously as a thrush in spring, and you cannot note the movement of a throat muscle or a suggestion of deep breathing. In brief, her vocal production is the most perfect I have ever witnessed. In the art of upward and downward portamento she is supremely fine, owing to the absolute evenness and flexibility of her voice, and thus is enabled to give new grace and elegance to hackneyed arias. Her trills, roulades and runs have the effect of fresh improvisations. In one of the many cadenzas which she sang she gave a most enthralling exhibition of voice control,—she sang a high note in full volume and gradually diminished it until it faded away into the shadow of a sound. Then she gradually increased it to the original volume, with a magically silken quality throughout. It should be added that her voice is warmer than that of most singers, of the coloratura type, and her lower notes are moving and musical.

Apart from her highly ornamented numbers she gave three examples of her inimitable mastery of legato, in Caccini's glorious lyric, "Amarilli"; Pergolesi's "Se tu m'ami" and an aria from Mozart's "Magic Flute". Among the famous arias calling for every resource of the high soprano voice were Bishop's "Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark!"; Verdi's "Caro Nome", the "Mad Scene" from Donizetti's "Lucia" and the "Bell Song" from Delibes' "Lakme". In the latter the silvery quality and ease of her roulades was enthralling; and the color and variety she gave to the "Lucia" number made it a new thing. Delibes is a favorite with her for she also rendered the delicate number "Pourquoi", from "Lakme", and his "Filles de Cadiz", in which her rhythmical intuitions were exquisite. One of her loveliest and least familiar numbers was the air, "Tu vois la-bas", from "The Czar's Bride", by Rimsky-Korsakoff. Rachmaninoff's Georgian Song was rendered with warm, smooth expression and the most piquant of her interpretations was Liadoff's "Music Box", better known as a piano composition. Finally she sang three "Improvises", as they are known in France, lengthy, florid exercises on pure vowel tones. The first was Saint Saens' "Nightingale" and the other two were also founded on bird themes. The soaring sweetness and spontaneity with which she rendered them was a fitting climax to a remarkable evening.

Miss Pons had the assistance of two very fine musicians, the flautist, Luigi Alberghini, and at the piano the noted conductor, Giuseppe Bamboschek of the Metropolitan Opera House.

THE formal opening of the new Eaton Auditorium on March 26th was an event of real significance in Toronto's musical life. The city has long needed a concert auditorium midway in seating capacity between Hart House Theatre and Massey Hall. In this auditorium it has a magnificently equipped institution of this type, with very fine acoustic properties, centrally located at College and Yonge Streets.



CHARLES FALARDEAU  
Young Canadian tenor who will give his first recital at Massey Hall, on April 16.

The inaugural concert was under the auspices of St. Dunstan's Chapter, I.O.D.E., and a more distinguished audience has never been seen in a local concert hall. The visiting artists were the renowned Antipodean soprano, Florence Austral and her husband, John Amadio, a superlatively fine flautist, with Nils Nelson at the piano. The new auditorium boasts a splendid Casavant organ with every modern mechanical device. Its quality and powers were demonstrated in several numbers by the versatile Ernest MacMillan, whose verve and brilliance give him an exceptional place among Canadian organists. His rendering of the Toccata and Fugue in D minor was masterly in execution and both joyous and noble in spirit. The buoyancy of his playing of such numbers as the Ballet Music from Schubert's "Rosamunde" and a Guilmant Scherzo was also delightful and he effectively accompanied Miss Austral in several numbers. A fellow organist told me that Dr. MacMillan's "registration" was splendid, and though I do not know just what that means, I am sure it must be true.

Miss Austral is the tallest and most queenly of contemporary prima donnas,—a perfect Brunhilde type, and her voice is in keeping with her physique,—large, smooth and noble in compass and quality. While she seems rather deficient in temperament, her method is very fine in all the essentials of style and production. Her most notable achievement was her rendering of Brunhilde's Call from Wagner's "Die Walkure", which she probably renders more superbly than any of her contemporaries and she was also magnificent in the grandiose phrases of the immortal "Ritorno Vincitor" from Verdi's "Aida". Some of her other numbers were rather commonplace but she was memorably impressive in "How Beautiful Are the Feet" from "Messiah" and the O'Connor-Morris "Alleluia". In the latter her tones had a wonderfully glowing quality. I do not care much for flute solos as a rule but to listen to the rich, limpid flow of Mr. Amadio's tones in "Carnival of Venice" and in the Final Movement from Mozart's flute "concerto in D major" is a continuous delight. Mr. Nelson was a most admirable accompanist.



RUTH CHATTERTON  
In "Unfaithful"

## Other Events

IT IS always a pleasure to listen to Alberto Guerrero who gave another of his fine recitals recently at the Conservatory of Music Hall. This pianist has all that one could ask in the way of color and fire, held in artistic restraint by an unusual intelligence, while his musicianship and technical skill are of a high order. His program on this occasion held a variety of interest, ranging from such things as Couperin's "Le Carillon de Cythere", Durante's "Toccata", through Chopin, Cesar Franck to Debussy, De Falla and Albeniz. In its last concert of the season, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Dr. Luigi Von Kunits, gave a highly attractive program that included the Largo and Scherzo movements from Dvorak's "New World Symphony", beautifully played, Auber's Overture to "Masaniello" and Saint-Saens' "Suite Algerienne". The assisting artist was Miss Athens Buckley, who gave a finely artistic rendering of the aria, "Pleurez Mes Yeux" from "Le Cid".

Miss Bettina Vegara in her recent recital at the Margaret Eaton Hall revealed the steady maturing of a young artist who has a brilliant future before her. One has remarked before on the beauty of tone she achieves, on her remarkable technique and a musical understanding beyond her fifteen years. All these were exemplified and reaffirmed in a program that would have daunted many an artist of adult experience: Sonata in F Major (Tartini); Saint-Saens' Concerto in B Minor; Nocturne for violoncelle and violin, by Krall, played by Dr. Von Kunits and Miss Vegara; Mozart Menuet; Un Canadien Errant, by Leo Roy and dedicated to the young violinist; Aria on the G String (Bach-Wilhelm); Sarasate's Serenade Andalousa and the Paganini Le Streghe, arranged for the violin by Dr. Luigi Von Kunits.

## Coming Events

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Luigi von Kunits, and with Dr. Ernest MacMillan as guest-conductor, will give an evening concert in Massey Hall on the evening of April 7th, at 8:30 p.m. On this occasion the Orchestra will be augmented to 85 musicians, and for the Tchaikowsky "1812" overture, which closes the concert, the Orchestra will have a further addition of 28 brasses—trumpets, trombones, horns euphoniums, basses—drawn from the Toronto Police and the T.T.C. bands, with the permission respectively of Brig.-Gen. Draper and Capt. Hayward. The Toronto Conservatory Choir, under the direction of Dr. Ernest MacMillan, will give the first performance in America of Arnold Bax's modern work, "St. Patrick's Breast Plate", for chorus and orchestra. Leon Zighera, the eminent French violinist, who had a sensational success at the ninth twilight concert, will play the Mendelssohn concerto with the orchestra. The Orchestra numbers are the "Overture in A Major" conducted by the composer, Dr. Ernest MacMillan, who will also conduct the Bach-MacMillan "Prelude and Fugue in G Minor". Conducted by Dr. von Kunits, the Orchestra will also play the "Cesar Franck Symphony", and the overture "Solenelle" "1812" of Tchaikowsky.

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ON THE AFRICAN VELDT

Harry Carey, Mutia, Duncan Renaldo and Edwina Booth in a scene from the film, "Trader Horn" which enters its second week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next Monday.

## FILM PARADE

By HAL FRANK

### Trader Horn

WHEN one heard that the film moguls intended making a film version of Etheldreda Lewis's book, "Trader Horn", one feared for the worst. More than that, one said outright that it was impossible. How could the chief charms of the book, the odd philosophizing and odder literary excursions be translated to the speaking screen? Thankfully one records that the producers did a wise if not unusual thing in paying practically no attention to the book at all. They took the title and one episode from the book, the tid-bit about the white priestess of the jungle, and proceeded to concoct a romantic yarn that would have done H. Rider Haggard proud.

But even at that, the yarn is used only as a means to an end, to give Africa a chance to do its stuff before the camera. And what a magnificent show she gives!

Photographed on the veldt and in the jungle and in a continuous brilliant sunshine that makes

Renaldo as his young companion, Peru. The film, now showing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, begins its second week next Monday.

### Film Guide

"Trader Horn", the African jungle at home.

"Cimarron", the splendid film version of Edna Ferber's novel that falls into the class of the epic.

"Unfaithful", Ruth Chatterton in a hectic drama of modern English life. Not up to her usual standard of material.

"Little Caesar", a gripping story of the rise and fall of a Chicago gangster.

"The Devil to Pay", Ronald Colman in delightful froth by Frederick Lonsdale.

"City Lights", Charles Chaplin after all these years. To be reviewed.

"Dishonored", a spy story with Marlene Dietrich. To be reviewed.

### The World of Art

BL C. C. MACKAY

THE Sketch Room at Hart House has for the past two weeks held an exhibit of paintings and designs of Bertram Brooker, one of the most interesting expositions that have been held in Toronto this season. As in his black and white designs, he deals in the abstract with forms of cones, circles and angles, and at the same time reveals a subtlety of color sense that is rare in this country. In a way these works may be called cubist, but they have virtues of depth, variety of line and pattern, and brilliancy of conception that few cubist works display. This painting is not simplification of forms, but infinite variety in combinations of forms. The best of them possess haunting and vital beauty. Through this medium the artist imposes his vision upon the spectator with a force that is rare and valuable in art. On another wall, however, there are some very fine examples of the artist's interpretations of familiar objects. A still life piece is outstanding in this group, a lovely study in blues and white, with the lively rhythms of the abstract patterns.

The Heliconian Club held its first exhibition of sculpture Friday and Saturday of last week, an interesting display of works by three members of the club, Elizabeth Wyn Wood, Florence Wyle, and Frances Loring. The grouping of the various pieces was particularly happily arranged, and few exhibits of recent years have been displayed to such advantage. The fine torsos of Florence Wyle, and the charming

ing child studies and garden figures of Frances Loring showed the artists' work at their best. Outstanding among the pieces by Elizabeth Wyn Wood were her remarkable portrait heads. Some of her interesting experiments in simplified forms were also shown and attracted much attention.

### Musical Notes

A LARGE audience attended the musicale and dance given by the Forsyth Club on Saturday evening, March 14th, in the concert hall of the Conservatory of Music (Academy Studios) on Spadina Road. The programme opened with a group of piano solos beautifully played by Phyllis Leith. These were followed by another group played with great charm and brilliancy by Myrtle Webber, a Toronto girl now living in Buffalo. At this juncture, Miss Audrey Cox, violiniste, a pupil of Donald Heims, performed with considerable skill the Wilhelmj arrangement of Wagner's Prize Song from his music drama "The Meistersingers." The closing number of this short but very delightful program was the first movement of Rubinstein's Concerto in D Minor, played by Myrtle Webber, with Phyllis Leith playing the orchestral part on a second piano. The movement was presented with poetic and thrilling brilliancy, and followed by enthusiastic applause and recalls. Miss Webber played as an encore Chopin's so called "Minute Valse" with almost reckless speed, and a tone characterized by velvety smoothness and beauty.

A CAPACITY audience was present at the delightful piano recital of Murell Partridge, A.T.C.M., in First Church Christian Association, Toronto, on Saturday evening. Compositions were chosen which lent themselves most readily to interpretation, and the interesting explanatory comments preceding several of the numbers made it most intriguing. Miss Partridge revealed much beauty of expression and mastery of tone coloring in her charming selections. Her own group of compositions showed creative ability of great promise and aroused marked enthusiasm. The concluding number, the magnificent "Pilgrim's Chorus" from Tannhauser by Liszt provided a fitting opportunity for her fine musicianship.

Archie H. Clark, baritone, accompanied by his well known teacher, D'Alton McLaughlin, distinguished himself in a group of Russian songs followed by three spirited numbers. His finely controlled voice, clear articulation and appealing personality met with an instant response.

Adela P. Newell, pupil of Murell Partridge, a sensitive player, displayed much delicacy of shading and understanding of the music played.

All enjoyed Winnifred A. Nixon, elocutionist, in her sympathetic depictions.

few minutes when he is cross-questioning them on the witness stand.

Not so in Vancouver!

Neither Mr. McGillivray's fame as a lawyer, nor his exploits in the political arena, have yet penetrated to that self-contained city. Witness what happened when Mr. McGillivray made his first appearance in the Vancouver police court to defend Harvey M. Mills, of the Solloway and Mills stockbroking firm.

The accused had not yet appeared, but the magistrate was on the bench. Following the usual custom of recognizing the distinguished standing of a visitor, Mr. McGillivray was invited to step up to the bench to shake hands with the magistrate.

That pleasant little ceremony over, the Calgary barrister started to walk back to his seat. To get there he had to pass the prisoner's dock.

A burly policeman who had just entered mistook Mr. McGillivray for Harvey Mills.

"Here, you," he growled, as he barred the way and jerked a thick thumb towards the dock, "get in there where you belong."

It took the combined efforts of four lawyers to convince the policeman that he was making a mistake.

A red-haired boy applied for a job in a butcher shop. "How much will you give me?"

"Three dollars a week; but what can you do to make yourself useful around a butcher shop?"

"Anything."

"Well, be specific. Can you dress a chicken?"

"Not on \$3 a week," said the boy.

—New York Watchman-Examiner.

The small, nervous husband was having an unpleasant interview with the large, muscular cook, whom he was reprimanding on account of her numerous breakages.

"Look here," said she, "you can't frighten me—I'm a 'dreadnought,' that's what I am!"

"Well," replied the other, looking at the heap of broken china. "I would rather say—er—that you are a destroyer!"

—Bystander.

"I want to do something that will draw out the conversational abilities of my guests."

"That's easy. Give a musicale."

—Pathfinder.



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RICHARD DIX  
In "Cimarron"

clouds look like the work of an artist's brush, the film is a shifting panorama of scenic beauty. Against such a background is depicted a thrilling series of events that include those things to which other African pictures have accustomed us, priest-maddened savages raised to a fury of blood-lust, beasts preying upon other beasts, lions, tigers, boa-constrictors, hippopotami, crocodiles and the gentler giraffes, ostriches and gazelles.

As Trader Horn sans whiskers and literary preoccupations, Harry Carey of the old-time Western films gives an excellent portrait of a seasoned, fearless ivory hunter and he gets excellent support in Mutia, his bona-fide African gun-carrier, Edwina Booth as the savage white priestess and Duncan



RONALD COLMAN  
In "The Devil to Pay"

into the hearts of Canadian music lovers from Halifax to Vancouver and back again, making one of the most successful tours that any company from England has enjoyed.

They will also include a special matinee for children on Monday.

THE Choir of the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church have prepared an interesting programme of music for Easter Sunday.

Soloists: Jean Hesson Pengally, soprano; Eileen Law Marshall, contralto; Heber Mulock, tenor; Norman Cherrie, baritone; Lillian Sparling, violinist; Joyce Hornysky, cellist; John Duncan, harpist; A. D. Jordan, director.

### A. C. McGillivray, K.C.

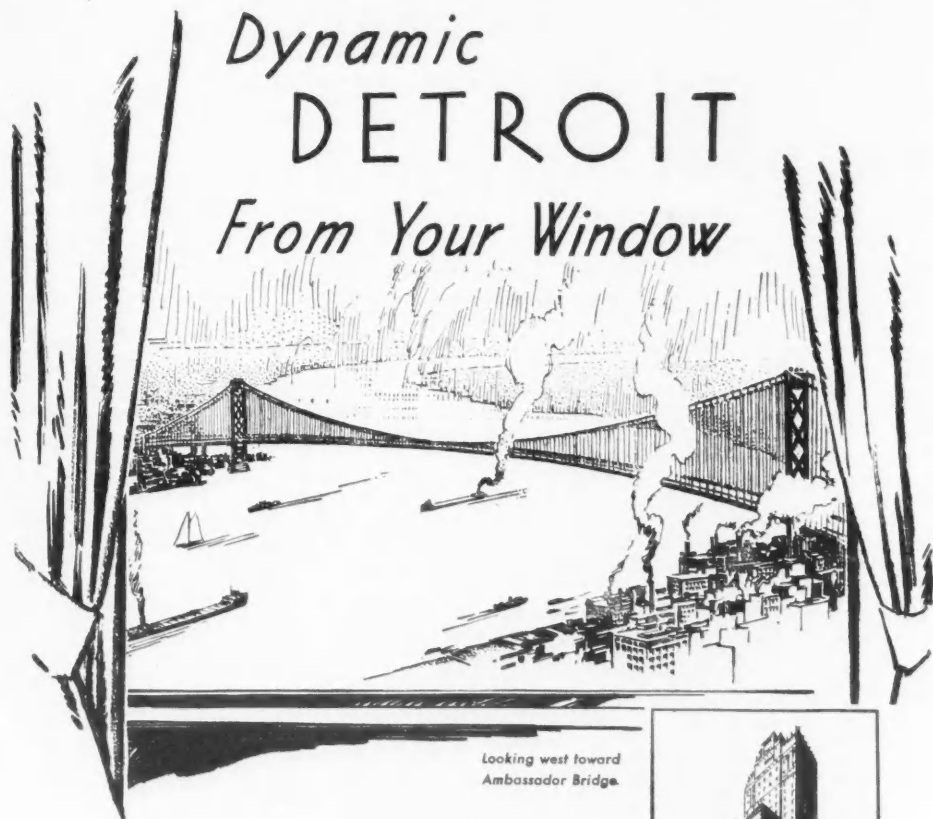
BY P. W. LUCE

NO MATTER how prominent a man may be in his own home town, there is no assurance that his fame may have travelled to distant parts.

Everybody who is anybody in Calgary has heard of A. C. McGillivray, K.C., and there isn't a peace officer in the Alberta city who doesn't know him well enough to salute when the distinguished barrister goes by. They have known Mr. McGillivray a long time, those Calgary policemen. They know that he is a king's counsel, and they fully expect to be in for a bad



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# Lawrence Solman

Unique Career of Foremost Canadian Theatre and Sports Manager

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE immense and widespread popularity of the late Lawrence Solman was attested by unique circumstances. On the afternoon before his funeral supplies of fresh flowers were practically exhausted throughout the city, owing to unprecedented orders for funeral tributes that came from far and near. No citizen of Toronto during the past quarter of a century has been identified with so many phases of the city's life, or had so enormous and varied a circle of friends.

Had he ever chosen to do so "Lol" Solman could have unfolded a remarkable tale of incidents in the city's history covering more than fifty years which he vividly recalled. He was born on John St., not far from the theatre with which he had been identified for over a quarter of a century in a house that was near to the heart of the city's social and political life. In the mid-seventies he was an errand boy in a hardware store in the northerly village of Yorkville,—then a community by itself. Later he learned the trade of a baker, but he was by instinct a waterside boy, and from his youth until within a few years of his death he was identified with Toronto Island and Hanlan's Point, formerly owned by the Hanlan family. His marriage to Mrs. Durnan, the widowed sister of the world famous Oarsman Edward Hanlan led to his close connection with that resort.

His rise to fortune was due to what temporarily seemed a disaster. Hanlan's Point and the Toronto Ferry Company, which connected it with the city had been acquired by the great financial firm of Osler and Hammond. Mr. Solman formed a plan to develop an amusement park on modern lines and place the ferry company on a more serviceable basis, and the late Ambrose J. Small agreed to become his partner in the enterprise. Shortly before the agreements were to have been signed, Small suddenly withdrew and left him in the lurch and Solman was obliged to go to the financiers apologetically and say that he could not proceed. The late H. C. Hammond, a man of quick decisions looked him over and said: "I'll take a chance on you; I'll be your partner myself". Solman was amazed because Mr. Hammond was a financier of nationwide fame, who knew little or nothing of the young man he was proposing to make his partner. The impetus was on Solman, not only to make good for himself, but for the man who had befriended him in a crisis. The enterprise became a financial success under his direction and in the minds of local capitalists he became regarded as the man best fitted to serve their interests in connection

with all types of entertainment which depended on the good will of the public.

A great deal grew out of the Hanlan's Point enterprise, including Mr. Solman's rise to the position of leading promoter of all sporting events. His own inclinations were toward water sports and lacrosse, a game he had played as a lad and which he made desperate efforts to keep alive. His baseball interests in which he became internationally famous developed as a result of his acquisition of the Toronto franchise to add to the importance of Hanlan's Point; hockey interests succeeded when the Arena was built by Montreal capitalists; and later such consequences of the great Harbor Commission developments as Sunnyside Amusement Park and the Baseball Stadium.

HE WAS over forty when he was asked to turn his organizing talents to the theatrical business. A Syndicate of which the late Cawthra Mulock was the controlling factor decided to build a first class theatre on King St., W., in order to encourage a better standard of construction, and Mr. Solman was asked to become manager. He demurred because as he said he knew nothing of the theatrical business, but the owners were insistent that he was smart enough to learn it. He was confronted with the rivalry of noted managers who had spent their lives in the business like the late O. B. Sheppard and the late Ambrose J. Small, and the outlook for the new enterprise was not bright. Control of the booking of nearly all first class attractions in America was in the hands of the once great syndicate known as "Al. Hayman, Klaw and Erlanger." When a Toronto deputation called on Mr. Erlanger, who had no hesitation in calling himself (with some justification) the "Napoleon" of the theatre, that individual put his feet on his desk and said: "I like Toronto; I may purchase a summer home there some time and I think I'll buy the Royal Alexandra and use it as a stable for my horses." When Erlanger died last year, the theatre he disdained had been for years the leading playhouse of Toronto. He had reckoned without the rising Shubert interests, with whom Mr. Solman shortly after made a booking agreement which is still in progress.

While Mr. Solman had interests in many forms of amusement he was always keenly zealous in promoting artistic attractions of the highest order both in the domain of music and the drama. If an inferior or vulgar show was forced on him there was always a first class row over the long dis-



LAWRENCE SOLMAN  
Who died in Toronto on March 24, aged 67 years.

tance telephone with Shubert headquarters on 44th St. New York. Not only that but he privately sponsored many of the finest musical artists who appeared at Massey Hall. While he was manager of the Arena two events on an immense scale were sponsored by him; the musical festival

of 1912 in which such great artists as Olive Fremstad, Marcella Sembrich and Lillian Blauvelt were heard; and a great operatic festival under the patronage of the Red Cross in 1915, in which Pavlova led the ballets and such famous artists as Felice Lyne, Maria Gay, Zenatello, Riccardo

Martin and Mornazoni were heard.

IN RECENT seasons when the supply of good attractions from New York have been falling off, he was a silent factor in bringing many famous stars from London to tour Canada. The last months of his life were spent in a battle to provide good dramatic attractions for Toronto and other Canadian cities for he said he would sooner give up altogether than see the Royal Alexandra Theatre devoted exclusively to "talkies". His death is a most serious loss to artistic forms of entertainment and to some extent places them in jeopardy in this country.

No man ever took a loss on these finer things with better grace; and there was also a side of his life known to very few which illustrated his indifference to money except for what he could do with it, a characteristic of the race from which he sprang when they achieve prosperity. No man was more generous in the multiplicity of his private charities or more secretive about them; and no man of wealth I have known more absolutely free from ostentation.

## Hon. T. G. Murphy

BY P. W. LUCE

VANCOUVER received the Hon. Thomas G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior, with a little more ceremony on his last visit than on his first, and for a good and sufficient reason.

It cannot be said that Vancouver entertained Mr. Murphy on that first call. The city was not even aware of his presence, except as a rather insignificant unit in a mighty force. It was during the war, and Mr. Murphy was merely a "buck" private in the Siberian Expeditionary Force. He was one of the smallest men in the contingent.

Mr. Murphy has not grown in stature since those stirring days, but he has grown in other ways. He has gone into public life. He has been mayor of Neepawa, Manitoba, where he covered himself with glory by reorganizing the finances of the municipality when they needed it very badly indeed. And then, lately, he has gone in for Federal politics.

As Minister of the Interior, Mr. Murphy has to master a surprising lot of detail. There are still many things he does not know, but he is making progress.

Among other things, Mr. Murphy is the big white father of all the Indians in Canada, though he may be more formally described as head of the department of Indian affairs. Some of the problems of this department are beyond him.

When he passed through Alberta the minister had to listen to the complaint that has been made by Indian agents to his predecessors in office for many years past, a complaint which is rooted in the famous Calgary stampede.

It appears that when the stampede is on, nearly all the Indians in Alberta suddenly decide they have business in Calgary.

For the rest of the year they may be excellent farmers, but not at stampede time. It's held in July, haying time. The haying has to wait. The milking is left to the calves. The pigs are turned out to root for themselves. If the chickens can't fight off the hawks, it's just too bad.

The stampede is on! Nothing else matters.

The Indian agents have talked and coaxed and fumed, but all to no avail. Now they are putting it up to the new head of their department. "What are you going to do about it?" they ask.

Hors d'Oeuvres Is Pronounced Popular Dish.—Head-line. That's helpful. We always were uncertain about how to pronounce it.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

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The Canadian Pavilion at the British Industries Fair now being held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, is guarded by four Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen shown in this photo. (Sitting) Sgt. J. R. Paton, M.C., of Victoria, B.C., ("E" Division, Vancouver); (Standing, left to right) Constable W. Carstairs, Medicine Hat ("R" Division, Lethbridge, Alberta); Constable M. M. Carmichael, ("N" Division, Ottawa); Constable C. G. Fairman ("N" Division, Ottawa).



# LONDON LETTER

By P. O'D.

March 16th, 1931.

GANDHI is just now the chief headliner in the papers, and his name is on everyone's lips. We are all busy wondering and discussing the probable plans and intentions of this skinny little brown man, who generally goes about half-naked—or rather more than half. He may be a saint, as millions of Hindoos are convinced, but there can be very little doubt that he is an infernally acute politician. And it has not been given to many of the sons of men to unite those two widely divergent careers and sets of qualities. Whatever he may or may not

achieve for India, he has at least raised passive resistance to the very front rank as a national weapon. But then, of course, it all depends on the nation. I can't imagine the Irish taking very kindly to it, or achieving much that way.

I was talking things over the other day with a man who spent most of his working life in India in the political service, and who only recently retired. And I am afraid I was expressing a good deal of impatience with what seemed to me the uncertainty and hesitation of the Government's policy. Winston Churchill seemed to me to have the right idea —

knock blazes out of them, and then give them as much as you can of what they are demanding. But never let them get the idea that they scared you into it.

"That's supposed to be fatal in dealing with Orientals, isn't it?" I asked.

He admitted that the East is the part of the world where the game of bluff was invented and carried to its highest perfection.

"But this business is a lot more intricate and difficult than people at home are apt to imagine," he said. And then he went on to give as an illustration an experience they had in Bombay.

It seems that one fine morning little groups of Congress volunteers, all dressed in snowy white, strolled quietly out and sat down on the tram-lines in front of almost every street-car in the city. The police were energetic and quite willing to hit a head when they saw one. In a few minutes the volunteers were banged and dragged off the tracks, and left by the side of the road to nurse their bumps and wait for the stars to clear away. And then, just as the cars were about to start off again, other groups strolled over and sat down in exactly the same place. More banging and dragging, only to have all the work to do over again in another minute or so!

"And, you know," said the gentleman from India, "there is a limit to the number of people even a good strong policeman can hit on the head. And there didn't seem to be any limit to the number of people who were willing to be hit."

Even more unpleasant was the habit the Congress volunteers formed of going and sitting down in front of shops that sold English goods—sitting seems to be the Hindoo idea of a fight. And that really hurt, in a very sensitive place—the Lancashire cotton industry. Gandhi, the shrewd lit-



AGAIN THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

On February 2nd and March 1st, the annual world's championship matches for fancy skating were fought at the Berlin Sportsplatz. Sonja Henie, famous Norwegian star, again captured the world's title for women, and Karl Schaefer of Vienna again won the men's championship. Here we see the two champions together.

—Wide World Photos.

tle devil, hit a very hard blow when he started the fashion for spinning-wheels and homespun. There is a lot a policeman can do with a club, but he can't very well boost trade with it.

Altogether, it is a very tough problem indeed, and possibly Lord Irwin and the peace-makers are right. Anyhow, negotiations are proceeding, as the diplomats say

when they don't know how the cat is going to jump, and it now seems likely that we will have Gandhi in London sometime this year. One thing they won't be able to do with him, and that is to feed him into a more conciliatory frame of mind. A man who considers a handful of rice and a couple of dates a square meal, ought to be pretty safe from official banquets.

ONE rather personal feature in the Indian imbroglio which has interested me very much, is the part being played by Miss Madeleine Slade, the young Englishwoman who has gone native and become one of Gandhi's chief disciples. It was she who accompanied him on his visits to the Viceroyal Palace at New Delhi. People are wondering if she will come with him to London, which is the home of her family. In the meantime, she has gone over utterly to Hindoo ways of the most austere sort, spending most of her days, with shaven head and wrapped in white homespun, squatting on her heels in front of a spinning-wheel. What's more, she seems to like it.

"I'm one of the happiest women in the world," she told an interviewer not long ago. And she explained that, among other things, she was vowed to "mental and physical celibacy".

Physical celibacy is easy to understand—though possibly very difficult to do—but "mental" celibacy has me beaten. Possibly it is a vow not even to think about it. But how are you going to keep the thoughts from ranging—say, in the golden twilight of a spring evening, when the bulbul is singing among the roses, and there is music and laughter down by the palm-trees along the river, and the monkeys are joyously chasing one another over the temple wall? India is full of monkeys, and monkeys must be rather bad for mental celibacy. But there you are! I suppose celibacy is a good deal like golf—if you are going to take it up as a hobby, the only thing to do is to take it up seriously.

My own chief interest in Miss Slade—or Mira Bai, as she chooses to be known nowadays—is that I knew her father, Sir Edmond Slade. He was a retired admiral, a ruddy and bearded old boy, with a fine quarter-deck manner. He commanded for years in the Persian Gulf, and was put in charge of the commission sent out by the British Government to investigate the Persian oil-fields, before the Government decided to purchase the control of them in 1914. As a result, the old gentleman became a good deal of an oil-magnate. It is not hard to imagine what his attitude, with his training and traditions, was to Hindoos or any other class of mere "natives". But it is very hard indeed to imagine what his attitude, if he were alive, would be to his daughter's opinions and career. Possibly there are no suitable words to express it—not even in the extensive and full-blooded vocabulary of an old sea-dog. The experts on heredity and the psycho-analysts may be able to find explanations for her sort of

(Continued on Page 12)



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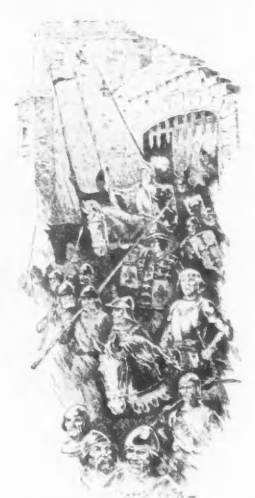
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# THE BOOKSHELF

## The Folk Novel

"The Ring of the Lowenskolds", by Selma Lagerlof; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; 367 pages; \$3.00.

By TRUE DAVIDSON

IT WAS Swedish exercises (written not physical) that occupied the young school-teacher, Selma Lagerlof, when "Dagmar", a new periodical, first wrote to her regarding her sonnets, which a friend had shown the editor. But it was a Swedish folk-dance into which, thus encouraged, she threw herself with the first chapters of "Gosta Berling"; and all the novels of this Nobel prize-winner and member of the dignified Swedish Academy moved to a definite folk-tune rhythm. Like a folk-dance, her work is rooted in the soil, the old pagan past, the fanaticism of the Middle Ages. Its grotesqueries, its fantastic gestures, like those of a folk-dance, have the irrefutable sanction of tradition. This is perhaps why Swedes themselves speak of her work with such personal affection. And if the figures of the dance are episodic, or the color and movement confusing to the casual observer, is not that part of the charm of the dance and the skill of the performer?

"Anna Svard" completes "The Ring of the Lowenskolds", the uneven trilogy in which Miss Lagerlof has been working during the past decade. Here Karl Arthur Ekenstedt, a scion of the Lowenskolds, expiates a broken-hearted, embittered peasant woman's curse upon his family. A lovable weakling, with a face like a spinster's dream and no human heart worth mentioning, he reminds us vaguely of "Gosta Berling"; and, like Gosta, he brings unhappiness to every woman who loves him until she has learned to give without asking return. Charlotte Lowenskold, as brilliant and high-spirited as Miss Lagerlof herself, and probably a self-portrait, and Anna Svard, the simple-minded toiler and shrewd bargainer withal, both find this escape. Karl Arthur's mother cannot accept it and Fate crushes her. "Love! That is the thing!" cries the sentimental Scandinavian. "Not too much but too little, brings unhappiness." This conviction Miss Lagerlof shares with her contemporaries.

She shares also the power of terse characterization through objective detail and the sense of the bitter realities of poverty and squalor which are such common traits of the northern European novel. But its quality of suspended animation, the slow accumulation of detail, the suspense before the inevitable doom, these are missing. Her action moves with the speed of a scenario; it has unusual vitality and power.

SHE has a breadth of vision and a detachment of sympathy that is rare, especially in woman writers. Her sentimentalism is shot through with elvish humor and her darkness with wonder and mystery. Old General Lowenskold's implacable ghost pursues his ring through three families to the third generation; fire is a roguish spirit teasing the housewife; the Neckan serenades Benta Ekenstedt; "and why not?" says every one, including the author. Charlotte speaking the Varmland dialect and emptying the sugar-basin on her raspberries because "a Froken Lowenskold should not be shown like a horse at a fair", shearing Thea Sundler's curls, and running off with the horses which were to take her husband away from her; the simple-hearted old Dean and his baked-apple of a wife laughing themselves to sleep over his violent championship of Charlotte; Thea locking up the only double bed in the parsonage before Karl Arthur brings home Anna Svard;—there is Olympian laughter here, robust health of mind and body. Natural and supernatural; torment, ecstasy and drabness; Miss Lagerlof takes them all in her stride, simply and naturally; and her narrative has at once the complexity and the straightforwardness of life.

Driver—"I wasn't going forty miles an hour, nor thirty, nor even twenty." Judge—"Here, steady now, or you'll be backing into something!" — Rammer-Jammer.

A judge declares that home life needs Co-operation—who'll deny it? 'Tis hard to bring the bacon home And then to have to fry it.

—Boston Transcript.



ARNOLD BENNETT

Author of "The Old Wives' Tale", "Clayhanger", etc., and one of the leading literary figures of his time, who died in London recently at the age of 63. His career and works are discussed on the Front Page of this issue.

## Minor Notes

"Roses of Shadow," by Elsie Aylen. With a Foreword by Duncan Campbell Scott. The Macmillan Co. of Canada; 56 pages.

"Laconics," by E. R. The Overbrook Press; 92 pages.

The Ryerson Poetry Chap-Books: "Under the Maple," by Kathryn Munro; 23 pages; \$1.00. "Outward Bound," by Edith Beatrice Henderson; 8 pages; 50 cents. "Tao," by Alfred Goldsworthy Bailey; 8 pages; 50 cents. The Ryerson Press.

By EDGAR McINNIS

THESE five slender volumes of Canadian verse present a familiar problem to the reviewer. There is enough of merit or promise in them to call for sympathetic consideration; there is not enough real achievement to arouse any genuine enthusiasm. It is very disappointing. It would be pleasant, it would even be exciting, to discover among them one whose work would call forth unrestricted praise. It is from no lack of goodwill that I confess to finding these volumes rather lacking in significance.

The fault is a primary and fundamental one: a lack of anything to say. There is rather striking contrast between form and content. The versification is capable; the thought or emotion contained in the verses is too often quite devoid of distinction. Nor is that lack balanced by any striking gift for expression. Poetry does not always depend on content; it may be carried by charm or deftness of style. But this must be the expression of definite individuality; when that is lacking, neither correct scansion nor the variety of free verse forms can entirely suffice.

What saves the volumes from outright condemnation is in the first place their sincerity, and in the second place the few and fleeting suggestions in nearly every one of them of an approach to the genuine poetic note. Miss Aylen in "Bird Song," Miss Munro in "Sweet Lavender," Mr. Bailey in "When Daffodils Are Dead," show this quite definitely. And "E. R." though his range is modest and limited, has a number of word etchings that are both clear and delicate. The instances are neither strong nor numerous enough

to offset the less successful examples, but they do suggest the presence of talent that may yet hold promise of achievement. One may at least be permitted to hope.

## Graustark and Freud

"The Name of Action," by Graham Greene; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; 312 pages; \$2.00.

By T. D. RIMMER

IN THIS book Graham Greene has deliberately countenanced the union of melodrama and psychology and the resultant offspring has the characteristics that follow miscegenation. Throughout the narrative, action is continually at war with thought and the reader no sooner becomes interested in psychological aspects than he is whisked away to less cerebral and, in this case, less engrossing spheres of intrigue, gun-running and sudden death. It is as if one were a guest at two separate functions and the time was spent in being torn alternately from one to the other.

Naturally this makes for divided interest, which is unfortunate, because Mr. Greene has created many arresting characters who baffle yet capture the imagination and with whom one would like to linger. The curious figure of Demassener, the dictator of the little Rhineland state, defies analysis as to whether his impulses are inhibited or sublimated. The result, either way, seems to be impotence. Then there is Anne-Marie, a white mask of frustration drawn over smouldering emotional fires. Add to these the ingenious futility of Chant and the pitiable yet impressive egotism of Kapper and you have a very witches' brew of conflicting personalities.

The novel hinges upon the financing by Chant of an armed rebellion in a little Rhineland state against a puritanical dictator. But the power of money is forestalled by another influence and a sardonic turn of events renders war-like measures unnecessary, puts horns on the dictator and enables ribaldry to succeed where force would have failed.

The whole book is an extravaganza of action, thought and Graustarkian coincidence. What glimpses Mr. Greene does give us of psychological values arouse a desire for more—a desire which is frustrated by the quick shifts from one element to the other. Nevertheless the book is decidedly entertaining though it would have been far more important had Mr. Greene remembered that oil and water do not mix and dealt more exhaustively with the interplay of the fascinating characters he created.

Mr. Greene, who is a cousin of Robert Louis Stevenson, evoked a chorus of praise with his first book, "The Man Within." It is to be hoped his next novel will prove a vehicle for full and convincing expression of his undeniable powers.



From "The Ring of The Lowenskolds"

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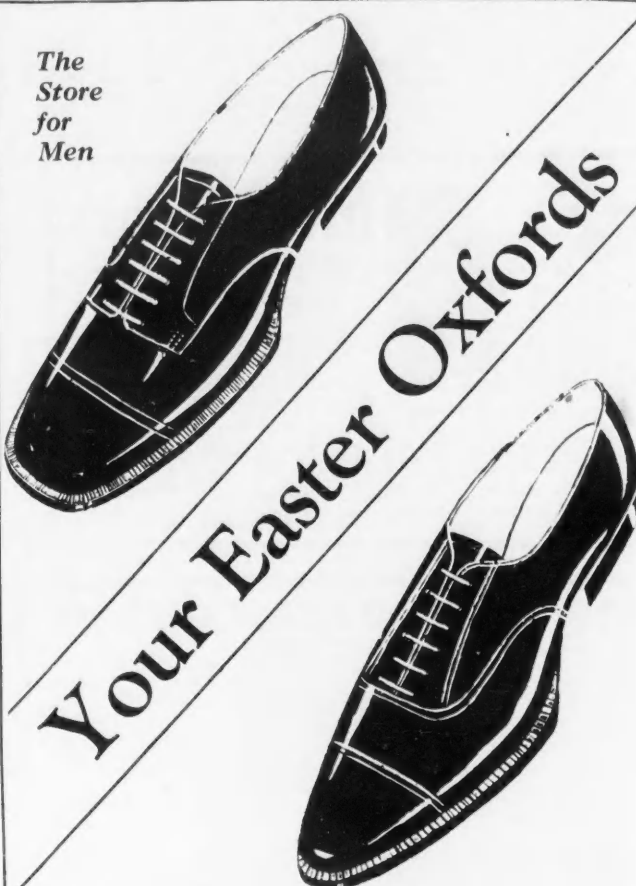
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## AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

By HAROLD F. SUTTON

NEXT week "The Bookshelf" shows out in favor of the Spring Literary Supplement. Some of the books scheduled to be dealt with in the issue include 'Memoirs of Marshal Foch' (reviewed by George T. Glazebrook), 'Lincoln, the Man', by Edgar Lee Masters (reviewed by B. K. Sandwell), 'Voltaire', by George Brandes (reviewed by F. C. Green), 'Henry Irving', by Gordon Craig (reviewed by Hector Charlesworth), 'Wordsworth', by Herbert Read (reviewed by Pelham Edgar), 'Master of Manhattan', a life of Richard Croker, by Lothrop Stoddard, 'The Dry Decade', by Charles Merz, 'Dynamite', the Story of Class Violence in America (reviewed by Edgar McInnis), 'The History of Emily Montague' (reviewed by T. G. Marquis), 'French Novelists from the Revolution to Proust', by F. C. Green (reviewed by Felix Walter).

And the new novels.

OUR literary correspondent in London reports the imminence of the following novels: "The Colonel's Daughter", by Richard Aldington; "All Passion Spent", by V. Sackville West; "Father", by "Elizabeth"; "Broom Stages", by Clemence Dane; "Far From My Home", by Sacheverell Sitwell; "Castle Island", by R. H. Mottram; "The Delicate Situation", by Naomi Royde-Smith; "The Weigher of Souls", by Andre Maurois; "Buttercups and Daisies", by Compton Mackenzie; "Challenge", by Lord Gorell; "The Concave Mirror", by W. B. Maxwell; "Farewell Manchester", by Allan Monkhouse.

Important Biographies, Memoirs and Histories due during the present season include: "Memoirs of Prince Bulow", "Life and Letters of Edmund Gosse", by the Hon. Evan Charteris; "God's Soldier: General William Booth", by St. John Irvine; "Parnell Vindicated", by Captain Henry Harrison; "Fifty Years of My Life", by Paul Poirer; "The Life of Field-Marshal Sir John French", by Major the Hon. Gerald French; "From the Private Diaries of Daisy, Princess of Pleiss"; "The Diary of Peter Russell, Prisoner of War in France, 1806-1814."

### The Old Humanism

THE MOTHER, by Sholom Asch; translated by Nathan Ausubel; Horace Liveright, New York, Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 351 pages; \$2.50.

By RAYMOND KNISTER

IN AMERICA we have wondered and in Canada we are still wondering why our writers do not put forth books which show the mature power over reality, and the finish, which Europe seems to lend. Sometimes if we have the means we even go to Europe to acquire the background which writers in older countries have by right of heritage. Let us not be surprised that up to now progress by this sort of acquirement has not been to the swift. Sophistication and the things that money will buy help, but they are not the answer. The European writer may not be more sophisticated than the American writer, but he does not deny the primitive bed-rock of human character beneath the foliage. Americans emphasize the bed-rock, or the foliage. The European artist seems

instinctively aware of the two and their indivisibility. Except in a few rare individuals, this is a kind of wisdom which will come slowly to our people as they overcome the falsity and artificial niceness which are the heritage of America's cultural colonialism. Then we will have a background of our own.

There is a simple, unassuming reality about the people of Sholom Asch, the Yiddish writer, and his attitude toward them, which is the mark of this consummation. They are poor, and not unworthy, yet it is not what they should be but what they are which Mr. Asch faithfully renders. The home of Anshel, the Synagogue Reader of Scripture in Poland is the first scene, and we are made part of the humble family with its more or less contented poverty, its bickerings, and its two great institutions, aside from Anshel's scholarship—the sewing-machine and Mother's clay pots. These pots are of fabulous virtue, containing the accretion of the essence of years of cooking, sufficient to turn out a highly seasoned soup or borsch from mere water poured into them! When the family emigrated to America, these pots have to be packed in blankets and taken along.

There seems to have been a predestined bent in these people toward America. Children seem to have been born with the longing to go to America. Yet they were rooted deeply in their own life and the past; Mr. Asch does not see the Jews as a homeless people. Sholom's "young man" of the family was a cobbler's apprentice, putting away silver gulden to go to America. Moishele, the Ox, who could not be pushed into learning, engages in business buying eggs, operating booths at fairs, and so on. The favorite son is the one who is studious and quiet. Throughout the early part of the book, Suré, the mother, with her eternal struggle to hold the family together and make ends meet, is the central figure. Dvoyrelé, the daughter, served a seamstress for a year and then began to bring home earnings, besides mothering the two small boys, and sitting up nights with Suré, mending, sewing new garments for the Passover Feast of Liberation. Then at fifteen she opened a dress shop of her own in the house. Dvoyrelé carries on the mother theme from its child-mother to its mother-child completion.

Comedy accompanies the narrative. The mishaps of the "young man" in his migration to America, and the events leading up to that of the rest of the family are typical. He sends steamship tickets for the whole family and a hundred dollars for expenses. Moishele and his father undertake to make a fortune with this hundred dollars, and so bring America to Poland. When they narrowly miss wealth through selling phonographs, they write for another hundred dollars, and on the boat tell their fellow-passengers that a palace is awaiting them in America.

America, however, is different. They occupy one room in a cellar, over which the subway rumbles, and neither has to wear a wet towel on her head constantly. Anshel is no longer a respected, scholarly man; everybody has to work in America, and he sews shirts in a factory. Solomon, as he was now called, courts his employer's daughter, and many struggles ensue between his ambition and his duty.

Finally he marries. Hard times are never far away, with one or other of the children "laid off" or having bad luck.

The story remains Dvoyrelé's, however, who enters a bohemian set, and is swept into life, but who completes the cycle of motherhood. Her great-bodied sculptor in spite of insight and talent is a child, and her renunciation is as inevitable as his success. This part of the book is natural enough, unless in the scene where the parents find the couple it is a little schematic; a fuller treatment might have been desirable. In all the early parts of "The Mother" the reader is as certain of the reality of what he reads as in the pages of the old masters of Russia, or of Knut Hamsun, or of Willa Cather when she writes of pioneers.

More than a passing word is due the translation, but is so good that it attracts attention to itself only when it is most idiomatic.

### Pre-War

"FRAGMENTS OF A POLITICAL DIARY," by Joseph M. Baernreither, with preface, biographical sketch and index by Joseph Redlich; The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto; 322 pages; \$4.75.

By J. N. HERAPATH

NO STATESMAN that I know of was ever your typical "plain man" and entirely practical; sooner or later some disconcerting rift is unearthed in him, a touch of the artist, a suspicion of the visionary.

These remarks do not, of course, apply to politicians, of whom it has pleased an inscrutable Providence to give us so many, nor to that other type, straight and honourable certainly, who extinguish all further

thought on certain topics by stating: "It simply isn't done." The writer of this diary, Dr. Baernreither, was an Austrian of Germanic stock who attained Cabinet rank and was among the men to be reckoned with in the Austrian parliament, but he was never quite inside the ruling circle. He had a profound grasp of many subjects and in consequence his opinions were too independent; also he had a way of going off by himself to study places and peoples on the spot, would talk to everyone he met there, and returned to publish facts and conclusions which were anything but welcome to the powers that be.

These excerpts from daily notes and reflections are extraordinarily interesting; everything is forcible and to the point, yet the writer will break off to consider a picture or note the loveliness of early spring green against its stern background of mountains on the Dalmatian coast. Generally, however, through the momentous years between 1892 and June, 1914 (when the diary ends), the reader is plunged into a choppy sea of antagonistic personalities and opinions, incidents almost leading to war, everlasting diplomacy and little statesmanship. While it is not easy to perceive in this welter the main drift of events, these personal reminiscences show us history, not as a skeleton of facts and dates, but the living, human study it really is.

The determinant underneath the political situation in Eastern Europe before 1914 was the gradual disintegration of the Turkish Empire in the Balkans, leaving new territories or the prospect of them for nations to growl over exactly like dogs over a bone. You can see much the same uplifting spectacle in Toronto's politics to-day. To the north lay the

sprawling, heterogeneous Austrian Empire, composed of different nationalities each jealous of the other; in Croatia and the newly acquired provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina the South Slavs predominated. Just south of them was a nation akin in race, language, and outlook, the Serbs; they are now all united as Jugo-Slavia. But in 1892 and almost down to 1914 two policies were open to Austria: either the policy urged so powerfully by Dr. Baernreither of consolidation by means of conciliation, which meant winning the confidence of the Slavs by respect for their national characteristics and a friendly attitude towards their kinsmen in Serbia, or else what he terms "the cold steel theory," to rule by dividing the minority races and knock South Slav nationalism on the head by smashing Serbia. The danger here, as 1914 demonstrated, was that the other and far larger branch of the Slavonic race, Russia, would almost certainly interfere.

Behind Austria stood a greater power which was bound to influence Austria in this choice of policy. Germany was working to create a bloc of central European nations more or less under her thumb; Turkey was to provide an open door to the Near East. If Austria decided to follow Germany's lead and align herself with Turkey she could expect little sympathy from the Slavs who had recently fought their way to freedom from Turkish rule. Serbia would then be the bad boy; Bulgaria still remained a doubtful quantity.

We all know which policy Austria eventually chose, perhaps inevitably, so I suppose it is idle now to wonder how different might have been the lives of many of us if the ruling clique had listened to the writer of this book.

### Irish Poet Coming

THE famous Irish poet, painter, editor and economist, George Russell, (Æ), will revisit Toronto on April 13th, and in the evening will lecture at the Margaret Eaton Theatre, McGill and Yonge Streets. The subject of his discourse will be "Artist and Poet Considers Dreams". Mr. Russell's last appearance in Toronto is still remembered with delight by many and this winter his lectures have been drawing large audiences in the leading American cities.

### Design Competition

TO THE Canadian artist whose completed design best conveys the pictorial message that Canada is forging ahead, that economic handicaps resulting from world conditions are being overcome and that Canadian prosperity can well be fostered by the purchase of Canadian-made products, a group of the Dominion's leading industries offer an award of \$1,000 in cash.

To seven other artists selected by the judges, additional awards of \$100 each will be made.

Details were announced today by W. F. Prendergast, chairman of the committee representing the sponsors. "March Forward With Canada" is the basic theme and the competition is one item in a "prosperity drive" which Canadian manufacturers plan to inaugurate.

The awards are offered for competition to all Canadian artists and each entrant may submit as many designs as he desires. The designs should be miniature color sketches, approximately 10 inches by 20 inches, suitable for general reproduction.

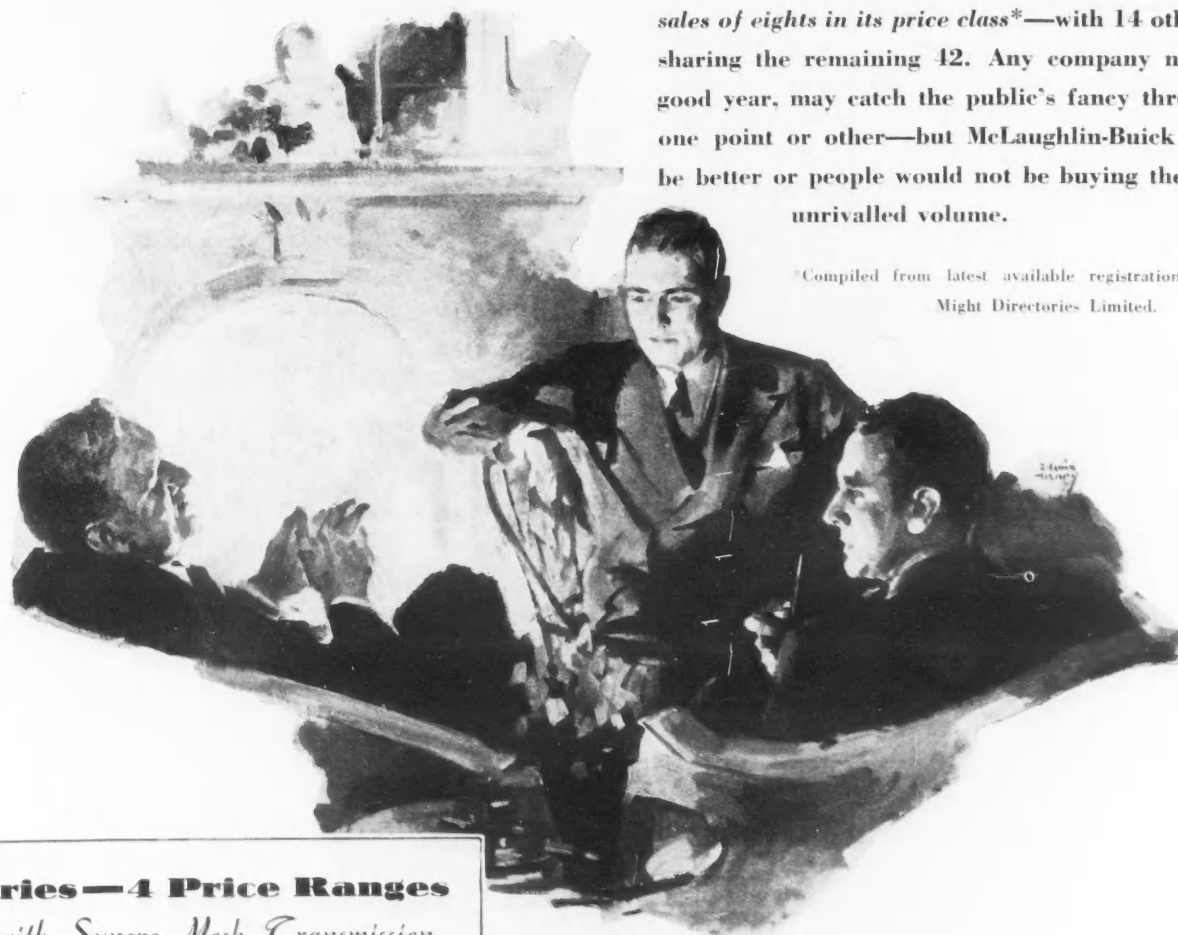
From the miniatures entered, eight artists will be asked by the judges to submit full color drawings. The designs are to include no advertising for individual firms or industries, but to be applicable to Canadian business and industry in general. Details may be secured from G. B. Castle, 372 Bay Street, Toronto, to whom competing designs should also be sent.

## Today Genuine Value receives its Just Recognition

WHEN men gather in home, club or office, and the conversation turns to motor cars, there are always words of praise for McLaughlin-Buick. These are times when careful thought is given to important expenditures—times when genuine value, such as McLaughlin-Buick offers, receives its just recognition.

Hence McLaughlin-Buick is winning 58 out of every 100 sales of eights in its price class\*—with 14 other makers sharing the remaining 42. Any company may have a good year, may catch the public's fancy through some one point or other—but McLaughlin-Buick cars must be better or people would not be buying them in such unrivalled volume.

\*Compiled from latest available registrations supplied by Night Directories Limited.



### 4 Series—4 Price Ranges

All with Syncro-Mesh Transmission and Torque Cube Drive

There are four series of McLaughlin-Buick Straight Eights—20 luxurious models—listing from \$1290 to \$2900. All are of identical McLaughlin-Buick quality—with the famous McLaughlin-Buick Valve-in-Head Straight Eight Engines . . . Syncro-Mesh Transmissions . . . exclusive Torque Tube Drives . . . completely insulated Bodies by Fisher . . . and the doubly-protecting Engine Oil Temperature Regulators. Just take the wheel—and drive!

Ask about the GMAC plan of deferred payments—and the General Motors Owner Service Policy.



PIAZZA OF ST. MARK'S VENICE

By the great painter Canaletto; one of the recent acquisitions of the National Gallery.

The Straight Eight by  
**McLAUGHLIN-BUICK**  
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE





## BROADWAY THEATRE

By JOHN E. WEBBER

New York, March 29

## The Silent Witness

AT LAST a real mystery-melodrama, swift moving, thrilling, and charged with a suspense that holds the audience to the last line, comes to round out the season's theatrical fare. A melodrama set in English high life too, and enacted by a well nigh perfect English cast that creates and sustains its atmosphere of good breeding and, within the restraints that breeding imposes, unfolds a compelling and perfectly credible story of a father's love and sacrifice for a wayward son. The mystery lies in the fact that the authors have kept their secret to the last, through surprise after surprise, have withheld the solution of a murder, to which the father has confessed to save the son, and the son in turn confesses to save the father, when the parent's sacrifice is seen drawing him toward the noose.

In a frenzied moment, the youthful son of an English baronet has strangled the girl who played him false. The father's efforts to shield the son gradually involve him in a net of circumstantial evidence which points to his own actual guilt. The trial scene in Old

Bailey, one of the best and most realistic trial scenes we recall, sees his testimony torn to pieces. Even the perfect alibi of the night spent at the theatre, with his wife and son, fails when the son's vacant chair confronts him. In a last desperate effort he confesses. But at this point an eye-witness to the murder shouts his interruption, upsets the wigged dignity of the court, and makes vain the sacrifice. From there the scene shifts to Scotland Yard, to the son's confession, to the eye-witness's sworn evidence, to further surprises, and eventually the solution. Needless to add, the innocent does not suffer, but how that is avoided, should be reserved for your own suspense before the final curtain.

Lionel Atwill in the leading role, presents a vivid, convincing picture of the sacrificial parent. His transition in the court scene, from the suave, dignified and confident bearing of an English gentleman, wrongfully accused, to the racked, confused and despairing witness he becomes under relentless cross-examination, could not have been more realistically conveyed. Anthony Kemble-Cooper as the torn, nerve-shattered son, in a difficult and exacting role, was equally effective. Ann Shoemaker as Lady

Howard, the mother, Kay Strozzi as the much murdered huzzy and cause of all the trouble, the array of counsel, cockney witnesses and other members of the cast, were all selected to a perfect nicety. Clever production at the hands of Harvey Wagstaff Gribble does the rest. In a word "The Silent Witness", in

the language of the lady near us, is a "corking play", with all the ear-marks of a big success.

## With Music

FOR our sins and as a belated Lenten sacrifice, we have this week made obeisance to that form



KATHARINE CORNELL  
Making "The Barretts of Wimpole St." one of the most worth while productions on Broadway.

of entertainment, mingled of comedy, music, scenery, dancing and girls, corporately known as musical comedy. Someone has sympathetically suggested a possible lack of interest in music, for our lack of joy in these endeavors. We had hoped for a contrary reason. Franker critics simply define us "dated", and that is probably nearer the answer. After the week's pilgrimage, we still like best, "Meet My Sister", because it is chorusless, because its prima donna, Bettina Hall has voice and looks, because Walter Slezak is the best juvenile actor in sight, and because it is, as only French farce can be, both humorous and risqué; "The Wonder Bar", for its continental novelty and Al Jolson; "Fine and Dandy", because its chorus is beautiful if voiceless, has clever dance acts and turns, a novel and effective factory setting, for the melody that haunts it, and Joe Cook; "America's Sweetheart", because it cleverly and amusingly satirizes America's chief hokum industry; "Sweet and Low", for Fannie Brice and because it is frankly low. There may be others not reached before the propitiating mood had expired. "Girl Crazy", "Three's a Crowd" and "The New Yorkers", for instance, have adherents not "dated" enough to prefer the short-lived revivals of "Blossom Time" and "The Student Prince", to any of these.

Evidently we are not alone in our coldness to this form of effort. The season's losses in musical comedy productions are estimated at not less than \$1,500,000. Hammerstein has gone into bankruptcy over the failures of "Luana" and "Ballyhoo". Ziegfeld dropped a small fortune in "Smiles". The failures of "The Gang's All Here", "Prince Charming", "The Vanderbilt Revue" and "The Second Little Show" make up the staggering total. One producer at least is not dismayed. Dwight Deere Wiman announces "The Third Little Show" in rehearsal, with Beatrice Lillie as the star. Here's hoping.

## Goings and Comings

HOLY WEEK is evidently not to be allowed to interfere with the activities of the New York theatre world. Four premieres are announced for the week, beginning with the Theatre Guild revival of Bernard Shaw's "Getting Married", and including "Lady Beyond the Moon", a new comedy by William R. Doyle, author of "Carnival"; "Conquest", with a South African locale, by Paul Hervey Fox, and "Right of Happiness", admitting authorship to Roy Davidson. Plays announced to take their departure are, the not too successful "Napi" and "A Woman Denied", which give up the unequal contest and go into the warehouse; "Oh Promise Me", the more successful breach of promise farce, "The Truth Game", with Ivor Novello and Viola Tree, and the revived "Blossom Time", will go on tour. "On the Spot", the successful English melodrama of Chicago gang life, has already taken to the road, and "Green Grow the Lilacs" to other Guild Theatre centres.

## Easter Week

THE flowers that come with the spring have nothing on the plays that habitually spring up in this season of renewal. And this year Broadway, as far as eye can see, is strewn with offerings for our spring delight. Easter Week already holds the promise of four, to be led off by the Shubert revival of John N. Raphael's "Peter Ibbetson". The success of the operatic version of the Du Maurier story, has no doubt inspired another showing of the play version. Denis King will be the star of no mean cast. Other Easter announcements are, "The Wiser They Are", a new comedy by a new author, Sheridan Gibney; "Joy of Living", derived from German sources, with our almost forgotten favorites of other days, Donald Brian and Taylor Holmes heading the cast; and "The Rap", said to be a melodrama, exposing current vice conditions, with Paul Hervey in the leading role. Other plays not definitely announced, but hovering near the scene, are Lew Leslie's "Rhapsody in Black" and "Times Square", by Dodson Mitchell. "Private Lives" will also resume its hilarious run, interrupted for a fortnight by the illness of Gertrude Lawrence.

But whatever these and other new offerings may add, a feast of proved delights is already spread for Easter visitors. To simplify your choice we would list these as follows: "The Barretts of Wimpole Street", Rudolf Besier's beautiful stage story of the Brownings romance with Katharine Cornell as Elizabeth Barrett. "As You Desire Me", the latest Pirandello play, of

deep spiritual and poetic meaning. "As Husbands Go", the Rachel Crothers new comedy-drama of social and other contrasts, between Dubuque Ia. and sophisticated Europe, recently reviewed here and now added to the list of outstanding successes. "Tomorrow and Tomorrow", the modern version of the Shunamite story by Philip Barry, beautifully written and acted, with Herbert Marshall in the leading role. "Mrs. Moonlight", a fantasy of sheer delight, made memorable by the acting of Haidee Wright. "Give Me Yesterday", a characteristic and delightful Milne comedy, wherein success is won at the cost of some youthful dreams. "Grand Hotel", of established fame; "The Admirable Crichton", for the generation that knew it not and the generation that would renew old and wistful associations; "Five Star Final", the stirring indictment of dirty journalism; and now "The Silent Witness", are of course not to be overlooked. "The Green Pastures", too, is still here for those who have not yet seen the colored lovable Lord walking the earth he has just created.

In far lighter vein, any list would of course include: "The Vinegar Tree", satirical of some preoccupations of modern youth, with Mary Boland at her best; "Once in a Lifetime", hilariously satirical of Hollywood; "The Greeks Had a Word For It" with its clever, wise-cracking and gold-digging trio; and of course "Private Lives", with Noel Coward and Gertrude Lawrence in their rough and tumble lovers' quarrels. Musical comedies, for those who crave this form of relaxation have already been selected to the best of our adult receptivity to this form of entertainment. So the theatre, at least, of this frontier town, promises you a happy Easter.

## BROADWAY GUIDE

## First Choice

"As Husbands Go", charming new comedy by Rachel Crothers.  
"As You Desire Me", a new play by Pirandello, of great beauty and meaning; with Judith Anderson.  
"Camille", with Eva Le Gallienne at the Civic Repertory Theatre.  
"Five Star Final", stirring indictment of sensational journalism.  
"Grand Hotel", easily dominating the present Broadway scene.  
"Mrs. Moonlight", a fantasy with Haidee Wright and Guy Standing.  
"Once in a Lifetime", side splitting satire on Hollywood.  
"Philip Goes Forth", a comedy on the subject of art fledglings, clever acting.  
"Private Lives", Noel Coward's London success with himself and Gertrude Lawrence in stellar roles.  
"The Admirable Crichton", notable revival of the famous Barrie play with Walter Hampden.  
"The Barretts of Wimpole Street", in which the love romance of the Brownings lives again on the stage.  
"The Greeks Had a Word For It", an amusing gold-digging story.  
"The Green Pastures", a story of Creation told in the terms of a negro's imagination. Great.  
"The Silent Witness", a corking English melodrama with Lionel Atwill and a perfect English cast.  
"The Vinegar Tree", deliciously satirical of certain sex propensities of modern youth, with Mary Boland at her best.  
"To-morrow and To-morrow", great play by Philip Barry, based on the story of the Shunamite woman.

## WITH MUSIC

"America's Sweetheart", another Hollywood satire set to music and "I've Got Five Dollars".  
"Fine and Dandy", most popular of the season with Joe Cook as fun-maker.  
"Girl Crazy", music and fun on a dude ranch.  
"Meet My Sister", French farce with music and naughtiness.  
"Sweet and Low", with Fannie Brice and funny if you don't mind it low.  
"The Wonder Bar", a continental novelty with Al Jolson.

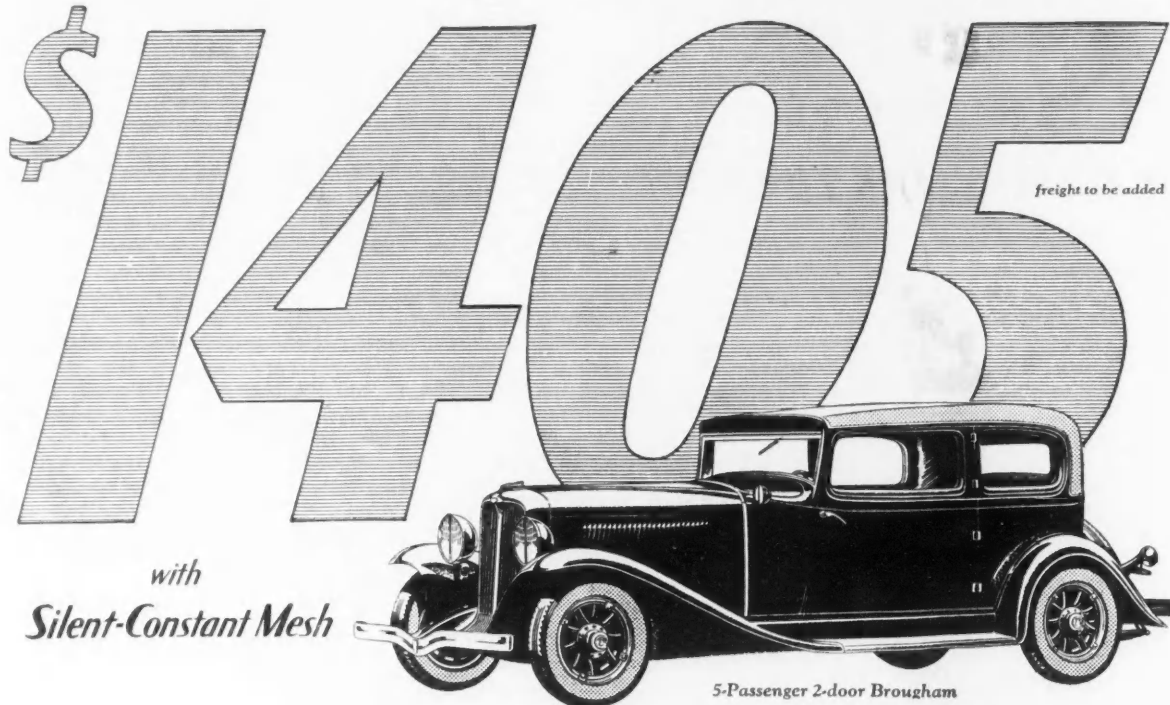
## London Letter

(Continued from Page 1)

reaction or development or throw-back, or whatever it is. But to the ordinary man it must remain an insoluble and somewhat pathetic mystery. The lady, however, is happy—or says she is—and that, I suppose, is the main thing. In the meantime, she is doing, at least from the British point of view, a considerable amount of harm.

An aviation enthusiast says that flying in an airplane is as safe as sleeping in bed. But we can't forget that statistics show that more people die in bed than anywhere else.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

## Biggest Value in the World!



98 horsepower, Straight Eight . . . 127" Wheelbase . . .  
Strongest and most rigid frame, with X-type cross member . . . Silent Mesh transmission . . . Automatic chassis lubrication . . . Widest rear seat of any automobile . . .  
Four-wheel steel-draulic brakes . . . No metal-to-metal contact . . . Roller-bearing cam and lever steering . . . Four 2-way hydraulic shock absorbers . . . Widest door on any car . . . Adjustable front seats . . . Body fully insulated . . .  
Enter rear seat without disturbing front-seat passengers.

FREE WHEELING in all Custom Models \$1695 to \$2125

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NEW CANADIAN LIST PRICES, Freight to be added

All Custom Models include Free Wheeling. Custom Models 8-98A; 5-passenger, 2-door Brougham \$1695; Business Man's Coupe \$1895; Convertible Cabriolet \$1975; 4-door Full Sedan \$1895; Convertible Phaeton Sedan \$2125. Standard Models 8-98; 5-passenger, 2-door Brougham \$1405; 4-door Full Sedan \$1475; Convertible Cabriolet \$1545; Convertible Phaeton Sedan \$1690; Business Man's Coupe \$1475.

AUBURN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, Auburn, Indiana, U.S.A.

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# ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE

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## GUIDE

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MAKEUP HINTS  
Styles in makeup change even as they do in dress and Barbara Gould, who has just returned from Paris and the leading European resorts, is now broadcasting each Thursday morning over the Columbia System, a series of talks telling how women are using eye make-up and shading to blend with the color of their eyes, and similar secrets.

all provide a kaleidoscopic view of Canada, past and present, by means of the best musical and dramatic talent in the Dominion, and from the lips of statesmen, educators and men of industrial affairs. Each weekly broadcast will feature a short talk given alternately by an eminent British or French speaker, living in London or Paris, and a musical or speaking number by artists from Great Britain and the continent.

In Paris, artists from the Paris Opera and L'Opera Comique and the popular playhouses have been secured, as well as statesmen of the day. In Britain, the stars from Covent Garden, Queen's Hall and Prince's Theatre, and many well-known personages have been added to the array of talent. Prominent Canadians, of course, will occupy the major portion of the programs and the orchestral offerings will be wholly Canadian. Dr. Ernest McMillan and Reginald Stewart will act as associate directors of a large concert orchestra, which will be heard on every broadcast. Dr. Beryl Villan, noted Canadian composer, will direct vocal work, and Luigi Lomanelli will direct his popular dance orchestra, in special arrangements of popular tunes. In the dramatic division, Edgar Stone, Remai Garstang and Dr. Frank Carlton will be co-directors. Bits of Canadian history in dramatic and interesting form will be on the programs week by week.

Names of a few of the individual artists include the popular Frank McMillan, Dorothy Allen Park, Lawrence Defoe and Enid Gray. The well-known Bytown troubadours, the Canadian quartette and the all-Canadian singers will also take part in many of the programs.

Archbishop  
DR. WILLIAM TEMPLE, Archbishop of York, who will speak before a microphone specially installed in Bishopthorpe Palace, York, on Easter Sunday, is the second highest dignitary in the Church of England, being elevated

INSTINCTLY Canadian in character and with a deep appeal for Canadians throughout the Dominion—a new, nationwide radio program will begin on the air beginning April 10th, under the title of "Canada on the Air." This new series of broadcasts, which will be heard over 25 stations each Friday night from 9 to 10 o'clock is being sponsored by General Motors of Canada, Limited.

Advance information on the program indicates that it will attempt to achieve what the title infers—place Canada literally on parade in an educational, musical and dramatic way. The best Canadian musical leaders, the outstanding Canadian dramatic directors and an impressive list of well-known Canadian men, giving brief, inspirational addresses, will seek to strike a truly national note in this weekly feature. Guest artists and speakers from Great Britain and other overseas countries will also contribute to the programs week by week.

All the resources of General Motors of Canada have been placed at the disposal of its radio director to build up a broadcast that intended to voice the feelings and aspirations of all Canadians and give true expression to Canadian music and drama. The vastness and potential greatness of the Dominion will be emphasized. The whole program, in short,



### MAKEUP HINTS

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to that position after Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang was transferred from York to Canterbury in 1928. He is regarded as the most liberal of high Anglican ecclesiastics, and has had a meteoric rise from the position of chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which he held ten years ago, to his present office ranking next to the primacy. This event will occupy the regular international period, from 12.30 to 12.45 p.m., EST.

### Arrival

CANADA'S formal reception for its new Governor-General will be broadcast from 10.30 to 11.30 a.m., EST, Saturday, April 4, when the Earl and Countess of Bessborough land at Halifax, N.S. In addition to addresses there will be broadcast an account of the historical significance of the event.

### Former Torontonian

THE Coty Hour, starring Irene Bordoni, in a series of miniature musical comedies, has made a hit, as one of the brightest hours on the air. The author of the shows is a Torontonian, Gene Lockhart, a former member of the Argonauts and one time half-mile swimming champion of Canada. He wrote the popular ballad "The World is Waiting for the Sunrise", in collaboration with Ernest Seitz. The Coty Hour is broadcast over the Columbia Chain every Sunday evening at nine o'clock.

### Cleveland Orchestra

SUNDAY, April 5, at 11.30 a.m., the Cleveland Orchestra, under the direction of Nikola Sokoloff, is heard over the combined National Broadcasting Company's WEA and WJZ networks.

This nationally known symphonic organization was heard over the WEA network February 5, when Severance Hall, new home of the orchestra, was dedicated. For Easter Sunday the orchestra features the Bach-Goedicke "Passacaglia". The "Passacaglia in C Minor" was first written for the cembalo. The orchestral arrangement was made by the Russian, Alexander Goedicke. Other numbers on the program are Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" and Dohnanyi's "Ruralis Hungaria".

### Long Distance

HARRY C. BROWNE, originator and producer of Hank Simmons' Show Boat series, admitted recently that the nearest he'd been to a real honest-to-goodness Mississippi showboat was half a mile. That was fifteen years ago and he had to climb a tree on a hill to see it.

### Stokowski

THE final broadcast of a series of four special Philco Programs, with Leopold Stokowski directing the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, will be heard Easter Sunday, April 5, from 5.00 to 6.00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, over an NBC-WEAF network. Stokowski has selected the ultra-modern cantata, "Lindbergh's Flight", by Kurt Weill, for the opening part of this Easter broadcast. The cantata had its premier in Berlin last December, and was accorded a tremendous ovation at that time.

### Dumping?

HERE'S another broadside from the Canadian Radio League. Let them be responsible—but think it over:

"The 'dumping' of U.S. radio advertising through relay stations in Canada is a menace to Canadian business.

"Four Canadian stations—almost half the total broadcasting power in Canada—find it worthwhile to act as relay agencies for American advertising chains (Columbia and N.B.C.). These advertisers pay no Canadian programme costs. The expenditure on their programmes is based on revenue from a huge advertising market of one hundred and twenty million people. Canadian advertisers must pay large programme costs and at the same time have a comparatively small market. This is as unfair competition as the dumping of goods, or magazines.

"The cumulative psychological effect on the listener of U.S. sales talk is a disadvantage to the Canadian producer."



### KELVIN KEECH

He has the most alliterative name in radio. In full it's Kelvin Kirkwood Keech and on the air he's Kelvin Keech. Friends call him Kel and Ray Knight has nicknamed him Kooch. Tried for several months to land on the air for NBC as an entertainer. Took an announcer's job half seriously but has made good at it and is now heard regularly in important programmes. Actually made his radio debut in London for the British Broadcasting Corporation.

### He Says It's True

THIS is an old story, but a well-known announcer says it's true. He was listening to the introductions at a charity banquet:

"The next speaker," said the toastmaster, "needs no introduction from me. His name is a household word in this city because of his activities for many years in behalf of the needy. It has become synonymous with philanthropic ef-

fort. It gives me great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to present:

Then, turning to the man next him, in a voice clearly heard through the microphone, he asked: "Say, what IS this guy's name?"

### Did You Know—?

NOT that it matters, but did you know that:

Norman Brokenshire, the "it" announcer, is back in New York following many weeks of Florida-Havana sunshine?

You shouldn't miss Harry Salter's special comedy arrangement of "All the King's Horses"? Henry and George are traveling from city to city by air?

Ted Husing has just completed "talkie" shorts of his "Sports-slants"?

Lee Morse, who sings in that deep, deep "come hither" voice, with Van Heusen, would have to gain a pound to weigh an even hundred?

A listener has requested that "A Peach of a Pair" be played on the Musical Cocktail broadcast which comes from Los Angeles over Columbia. The program curiously is sponsored by the California Orange-growers Exchange.

### Bandmaster

FOR those who know Arthur Pryor only as an outstanding bandmaster let it be made known that he is also one of the world's greatest trombone players. He has performed not less than 10,000



### FAMED BAND ON AIR

A new and welcome note in radio was sounded when Arthur Pryor's military band started a six-nights-a-week program over the Columbia Broadcasting System hookup. Introductory and signing-off remarks are held to exactly twenty words. The rest of the fifteen minutes is devoted to stirring march numbers. Playing for the East and Midwest at 8 p.m., E.S.T., the program is repeated again for the West at 11 p.m., E.S.T.

trombone solos and the quality keeps pace with the quantity.

Years ago at a concert in Berlin, trombonists of six German regiments had gathered to hear him. Pryor played a selection in which he produced his own bass accompaniment, jumping three or four octaves between notes. After the concert the Germans approached a German-speaking member of the Pryor band, with a request to examine the master's instrument. They spent a quarter of an hour looking it over, taking it completely apart in the process. At the end they went away, shaking their heads skeptically.

"It's impossible," they declared "It's just another trick."

Arthur Pryor, now heard six times weekly on Columbia with his Military Band, is a product of St. Joseph, Mo., and a musical family. His father was a bandmaster, his mother a pianist. Arthur started his musical education with the piano before his fingers could stretch an octave, passing from that to the violin, which he studied for seven years. In 1888, when he was eighteen, he joined the Stanley Opera Company as conductor and pianist, touring with that troupe for three years.

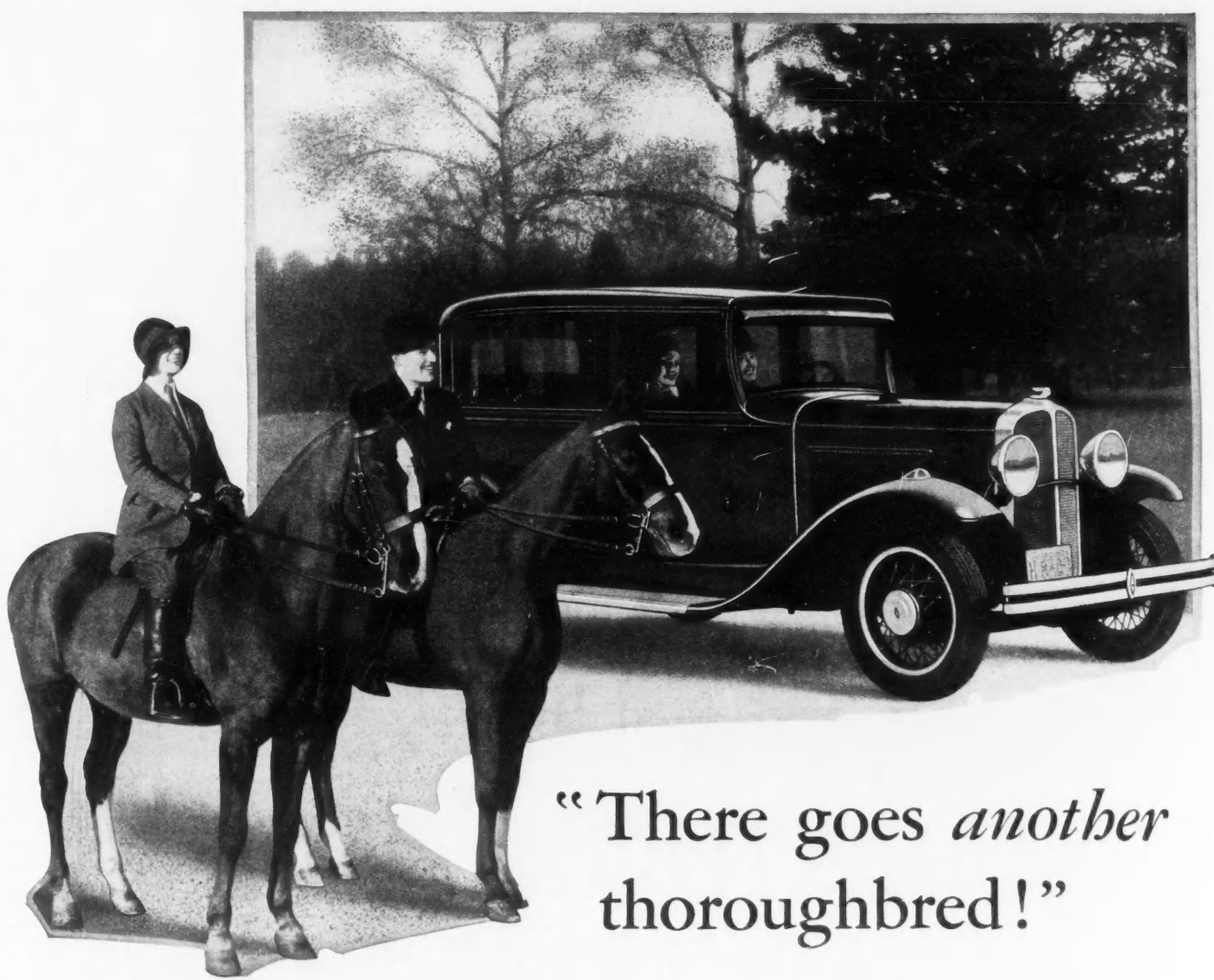
In the meantime, young Arthur had learned to play the trombone, on a battered instrument that a wandering musician had left with Pryor's father in payment of a debt.

"I discovered," said Pryor, "that I was a natural trombonist. The art came to me, if not as naturally as breathing, at any rate as naturally as ball playing to a skilled ball player."

In 1903 Pryor returned to St. Joseph to assume direction of Pryor's Silver Cornet Band on the death of his father. Within a year he built it into a national institution. In 1904 he began summer engagements at Asbury Park which lasted for a quarter century.

Between 1904 and 1909 he made six coast-to-coast tours, and European tours which took him to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Germany, Belgium, Russia, Holland and Norway.

Pryor is the author of more than three hundred compositions, including three light operas and more than fifty marches.



"There goes another thoroughbred!"

THOROUGHBREDS have both beauty and pace . . . and surely the 1931 Pontiac qualifies on these counts!

It has a stylish beauty that implies much more than its very low cost. It is also easy to manage . . . eager to obey. Speed for acceleration, speed for steady going . . . either kind comes easily, quietly and economically.

See it . . . put it through its paces for yourself. Observe its beauty, its pleasing lines

flowing gracefully from the new V-shaped radiator to the smart rear bumper.

Try the luxurious interiors, with that richness of upholstery and fittings that is characteristic of Fisher Bodies. These bodies are specially insulated against cold and noise.

Drive the 1931 Pontiac . . . float on rubber! The 1931 Pontiac is rubber insulated at 43 chassis points to absorb road shocks, to eliminate body squeaks as well as to muffle engine vibration.

Then too, there are many added mechanical refinements,

such as electroplated pistons which give added lubrication efficiency and longer, quiet engine life.

Inspect the stronger frame, the new air silencer. Reflect on the added value given by 5 wire wheels, as well as Lovejoy shock absorbers, as standard equipment without extra cost.

Then learn how, even at its greatly lowered prices, you may buy Pontiac out of income through GMAC, General Motors own time payment plan. And how the General Motors Owner Service Policy assures your complete and lasting satisfaction.



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\$875  
at factory, Oshawa  
Taxes Extra

PONTIAC  
... a fine car, a modern car ... a General Motors Value

THERE IS A PONTIAC DEALER NEAR YOU TO SERVE YOU



# Highlights of Sport

## N.H.L. Play-Offs—Winnipeg's Memorial Cup—Tigers Travel West

By N. A. B.

IN THE final outcome a professional hockey team is no more to be trusted than are the veriest amateurs. There did not seem to be anything surprising about the way that a "sure thing" amateur team like Niagara Falls Juniors were eliminated in the Memorial Cup play-downs, but the sorest blow in many a day was the suave way in which the Chicago Black Hawks eased the vigorous Toronto Maple Leafs out of the first round of the N.H.L. play-offs. No more surprising game of pro. hockey ever dismayed 15,000 home fans than the luckless Leafs' first effort with the Hawks, that 2-2 tie. The Leafs had (on paper and N.H.L. season records) the most skilled quartette of goal-getters on any professional team, Ace Bailey, Charlie Conacher, Joe Primeau and Harvey Jackson. They had also the greatest of all defence men, "King" Clancy. They had Day, Blair, Cotton and a seasoned goal-tender in Chabot. The Hawks had no outstanding sensational star anywhere. Their record on paper was very ordinary. They had not scored a victory against the Leafs, even when the latter were in bad shape, for years. The Leafs were expected on the form they showed at the N.H.L. season's close to make a brief meal of the Hawks, and *mirabile dictu!* they were not even in the Hawks' class.

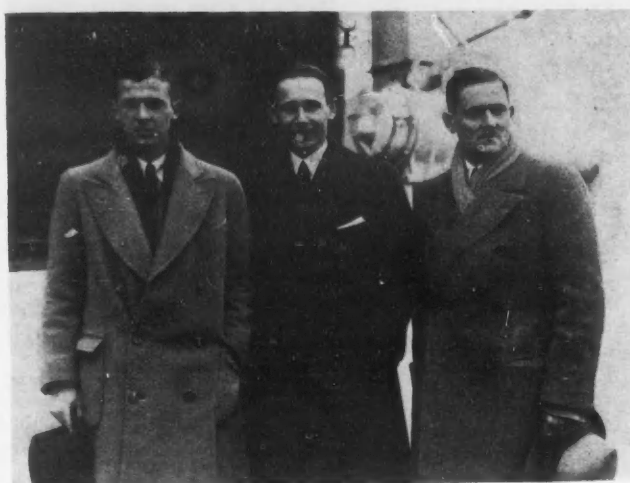
In searching for reasons why an apparently unbeatable all-star team should go down ignominiously to a second-rate outfit, one must admit first, that in the all-important first game from which the Leafs should have emerged with a two-goal lead at least, they played selfishly. They had neither individual dash nor combination. Jackson on the for-

ward line and Horner on the defence on several occasions let the elusive little Mush March who scored both goals, slip by them easily. And Chabot, usually reliable, lacked real finish in the nets. He stopped shots well, but his old weakness of slow clearing was disastrous here, in mix-ups around the net. The perfect antithesis of Chabot was "Chuck" Gardner, justly chosen goaler of the mythical N.H.L. all-star team. There was a note of cool self-reliance, of sure dominance of every play on Gardner's part. He works easily, swiftly and completely. In stopping shots, he either smothers them, or stops and makes sure that next instant the puck is lying in a harmless corner, or is being pushed up the ice by one of his own forwards. Gardner's second display at Chicago, when the Leafs in that desperate last period made an unceasing terrific bombardment, proved his class against a hard-shooting team. After the Leafs passed on, he squelched the tricky veterans of the N.Y. Rangers' forward line and shut them out, 2-0. In the second game of the second round, the Rangers are picked to be eliminated. The odds against them with Gardner in form are about 5 to 1. The Hawks' forwards, too, are a cleverly-combining, unselfish band of close checkers, and they have a wealth of good relief men. Usually they play clean hockey and are seldom handicapped by man-shortage at crucial moments. The Hawks should go into the finals for the Stanley Cup.

The Canadiens in winning the third game against Boston 4-3, need only one more victory. They have shown that they can take all the Bruins' bumps and still have

the same great turn of speed at the end of the game. Canadiens should win out, and yet a flashy fast team like the Habitants will not look particularly good against the Hawks. No team does. The wizardry of Gardner in the nets and the continuous close checking of the Hawks makes any team look rather slow. The resting place of the Stanley Cup is a toss-up between Chicago and the Montreal Forum.

The three-game struggle for the Memorial Cup, emblematic of the junior hockey championship of Canada, between the clever, fast little Ottawa Primroses and the big stalwart team from Winnipeg, Elmwoods, was worthy of its standing as a Dominion final. The styles of both teams were a vivid contrast. The constant, close-checking, clean defensive play of the Primroses was good enough to win one game from the headlong, daring, rash work of the Westerners. The latter outweighed the Primroses nearly 20 lbs. per man and they used that weight with telling effort. Mackenzie and Duncanson



FRENCH TENNIS STARS

Three French tennis stars who represented France in the International Tennis Match against the United States at the Seventh Regiment Armory March 23rd to 25th. Left to right: Christian Boussus, Jean Borotra and Paul Landry.

—Wide World Photos.

stood out for Winnipeg, while a coming "Chuck" Gardner was revealed in Rick Perley, the Primroses' great goal-tender. The Cowley boys, Bill and Dan, were two clever comers who need only weight and experience to be up there with the best. A certain amount of rough-house marred the Westerners' first game, and this was returned in the final game at the Capital City when Primrose supporters bombarded the Elmwoods with gifts of fruit, eggs and vegetables. In both cases it might mean bad taste, but the games obviously had the old days' sensational brand of hard hockey to defend their vigor. It was a great series and the winners deserve high praise.

In the eastern semi-final of the Allan Cup, Hamilton Tigers were not greatly extended and won the round against Truro Bear-cats 11-3. Truro had a great forward line, and one fine star in Lennon, but had only one substitute for relief. Wright in Truro's goal was a veteran long retired who only came out to help the team when

their regular goaler was injured. Each game that the Tigers have played in a long hard elimination series, their goal-keeper, Marsh, looks better. With two stalwart rugged defence stars in front of him like "Beef" McKay and battling "Red" Farrell, the Tigers can face the hardest rushing style of hockey that their Winnipeg opponents can offer. The latter playing with brilliant combination and a knack for scoring in the pinch have successively eliminated Port Arthur, North Battleford and Edmonton Superiors. The Allan Cup finals, a two out of three series, will be played this week in the Manitoba Capital. On their play and record Tigers should win, but not with the ease that marked their defeat of Truro.

IT IS not to be doubted that the present decision of a prominent group of Canadian yachtsmen, headed by Mr. Geo. H. Gooderham, longtime commodore of the Toronto R. C. Y. C., to create the Canadian Yachting Association will do much to make the great summer pastime even more popular than it has always been in the past. Within a week or two the Federal Government will be asked for a charter which will create the C. Y. A. The proposed all-powerful body will naturally govern and stimulate yachting from coast to coast. All phases of the sport, racing and cruising, power and sail will come under the aegis of the new C. Y. A. All yachting associations throughout Canada gave the proposal enthusiastic support and empowered Commodore Gooderham to seek the charter. A standard set of rules and regulations touching all branches of the sport will be formally laid down by the new Dominion body for all subordinate associations from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Club heads from Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver are unanimous in support of the new parent body, which will include 22 of Canada's leading clubs. Proposed officers are president, three vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer, all of whom will be council members. The council itself will be composed of one representative from each member club, and elections will be held annually.

## Austro-German Customs Union

By Henry Kittredge Norton  
In the New York Herald-Tribune

AMIDST all the pressure of discussion in Europe over the desirability of eliminating tariff barriers and trade restrictions, comparatively little has been reduced to actual practice. Germany and Austria, however, took some of the talk to heart and their foreign ministers sat down together to see what they could do about it. Quietly and unassuming, without fanfare of trumpets or other paraphernalia of publicity, they drew up an agreement outlining the provisions of a treaty which they agreed to negotiate.

When they finished their work they made public the results. From the text it appears that the two countries have agreed to establish uniform customs laws as far as other countries are concerned, and to establish practically complete freedom of trade between themselves. Each country is to continue to collect customs duties at its own borders and after certain expenses have been deducted the remainder is to be apportioned between them. Not only are the rights of other nations specifically preserved, but any country desiring to do so is cordially invited to join the party.

The accord was given out as a step in the direction of the type of Pan-European co-operation so earnestly advocated by M. Briand and supported in principle at least by most of the nations of Europe. This explanation, while there were no doubt certain Austrian and German tongues in certain Austrian and German cheeks, is a fair interpretation of the agreement.

It actually does abolish some of the all too multitudinous commercial barriers which litter up the map of Europe. Presumably it is designed to work economic benefit to both Germany and Austria, or it would not have been negotiated. As the existing rights of other nations are carefully preserved, they have no legitimate ground of complaint on that score. It is a nice little sample of M. Briand's much-desired federation of Europe.

BUT there is little of the general rejoicing over this small beginning that the innocent observer of European affairs might expect. Instead, there is more roar in the press, of various countries than there has been for many a day. Charges of secrecy, intrigue, double-dealing and treachery are being heaped upon the devoted Teutonic heads who conceived and carried out the plan.

When the peacemakers at Paris were parceling out the territories of defeated Central Powers, they gave every district the transfer of which was justifiable on any ground to one of the so-called "succession states." In this manner they reduced Austria to a mere trunkless head and lopped off large sections of what had been Germany. So completely did they trim Austria that there is still doubt as to whether it can stand alone. And the peacemakers feared that the Austrians might fling themselves into the arms of Germany. But that would make of the Reich a solid German unit with a population and power comparable to that of Imperial Germany.

So they forbade the union of these two states except with the unanimous consent of the Council of the League. Then when Austria was on her knees in 1922 and had to borrow money from her former enemies, they exacted a further promise that she would preserve her independence intact. The victor states and their "succession" allies see in the supposedly innocent custom union just announced, a practical "anschluss," or union of Germany and Austria, which may have hidden and highly important political significance.

THERE is no doubt but they are right. Without presuming that the new agreement has any secret clauses or any of the other addenda of secret diplomacy, it poses in striking fashion the problem of Europe.

It has been fairly well demonstrated that the continent cannot settle down to peace and prosperity under the irritations of the existing treaty system. Yet that system is wholly justified by the beliefs of France and her allies as to the war and the peace. They will resist revision to the last and the defeated countries will strive for it just as stubbornly. The problem of European statesmanship is the seemingly impossible one of finding a means of revising the treaties without revising them.

NOR is it easy to guess just what influence the recent settlement of the Franco-Italian naval dispute will have on the matter. It by no means follows that because two countries in Europe strike up a friendship that the whole atmosphere will become suffused with amiability. Perhaps more frequently friendships between old rivals serves to stir up doubt and suspicion among the neighbors.

It is quite within the range of possibility that the present harmony between France and Italy will encourage the intransigent elements in France to be more harsh and unyielding in their attitude toward the German Austrian move. The removal of Italy as a potentiality hostile state would be something of an incentive to truculent tactics toward the Germans.

The difficulties between France and Italy, however, are by no means settled. The naval agreement simply removed the most immediate and most exasperating of them. There remains a whole train of relationships which stretch across northern Africa and across the Balkans, in which there are many points of friction.

Mr. Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, thought to seize the moment of his rather dramatic success in bringing these two old rivals together on the naval question to help on toward the solution of some of their other outstanding problems. He was firmly, but quite politely and quite unofficially given to understand that France and Italy would prefer to carry on their present love-making, with whatever spats it might involve, without any assistance from the outside.

Friendship between nations pays little attention to the sentimentalists. It is a very practical thing. France and Italy will both watch the developments of the German-Austrian deal with an eye single to their own interests.

The sporting event of greatest world interest at this moment is King Alfonso's efforts to keep his crown on.—Springfield Republican.

OUT OF THE BLUE

# Comes

a new and better Gasoline

## MARATHON 'BLUE'

a Canadian made  
Anti-Knock Gas  
at the same price  
as Regular Gas

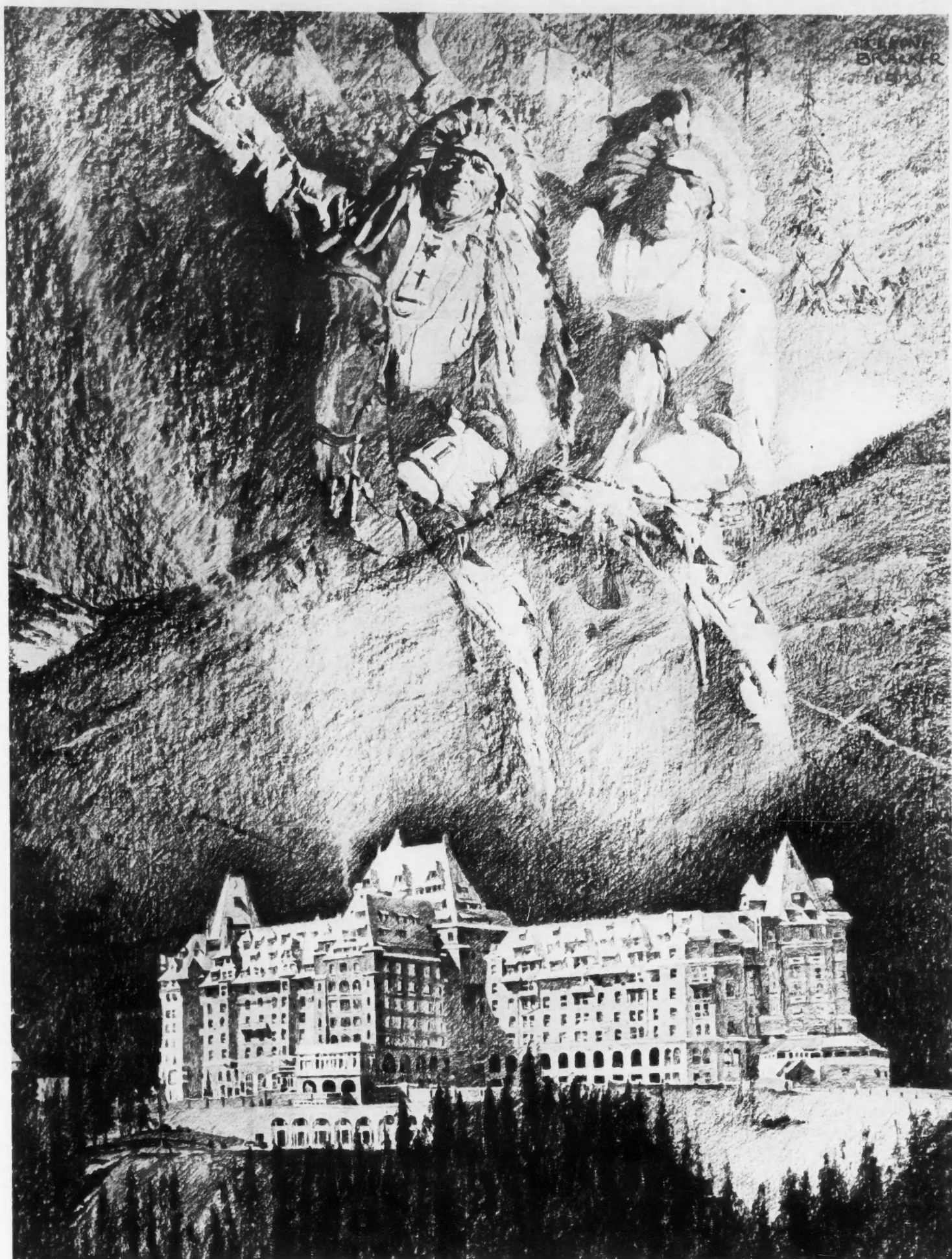
McColl-Frontenac now offers Canadian automobile owners an entirely new gasoline.... MARATHON "BLUE"... which—

- is anti-knock
- yields greater mileage
- gives lightning pick-up and yet costs no more than regular gas.

**McCOLL-FRONTENAC**  
OIL COMPANY LIMITED







## IN *the* HEIGHTS OF *the* Rockies

IN the heights of the Canadian Rockies were health and recreation, and so national parks were established and hotels were built. Where only the Indians had hunted on the mountains, now the great hotels at Banff and Lake Louise arrest the eye. In time, from one end of the land to the other: in the Maritimes, in the quaint old French City of Quebec, in

Toronto, the Queen City of the Dominion, in the cities of the plains, in the Rockies and on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, magnificent hostleries have arisen, which give Canada a new and enviable opportunity to tell her story to those who come and see her beauties and opportunities at first hand. Every Canadian Pacific hotel embodies the ideal of service that

has become a tradition of the Company and the country.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC TODAY

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Its liners sail from Vancouver and Victoria to Japan and China, and from Montreal, Quebec and Saint John to Great Britain and the Continent. It operates winter cruises to the Mediterranean, the West Indies and Round the World; summer cruises to Norway and a winter service to Bermuda. Its chateaux and hotels represent the latest word in comfort and luxury. Its telegraph service employs 225,000 miles of wire. Its express travellers' cheques are current all over the world. Canadian Pacific offices and agents are to be found everywhere.

1881 ★ FIFTIETH ★ ANNIVERSARY ★ 1931

# CANADIAN PACIFIC



# PORTS OF CALL

By JEAN GRAHAM

## A Gulf Cruise

THE special cruise on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which has been arranged by the University of Montreal, is arousing considerable interest, not only among those associated with the University, but also among the traveling public generally. It is the first cruise which completely encircles the Great Gulf, and covers both the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence River on the same voyage. This course enables travellers to see the varied kinds of scenery which are to be found in the different stretches of this mighty waterway. The quaint old-world charm of the Gaspé Coast villages, the huge Perce rock off the Coast, Bonaventure Island, with its myriad of sea fowl, the pastoral scenery of Prince Edward Island, the garden spot of the Gulf, whose beauty has been made famous by the novels by L. M. Montgomery with the series headed by "Anne of Green Gables" are all of picturesque charm. Then there are the little-known and rarely visited Magdalen Islands, famous for their lobster fisheries, there are the majestic cliffs of Newfoundland's west coast and the rugged primitive North Shore. All these go to make a trip of ever-increasing interest. The countries visited appeal equally to the lovers of scenic beauty and to the students of history, since here is the cradle of civilization in the New World, fresh, unspoiled as when the first adventurers came, the lands bordering on this great river and gulf still offer a charm and enlivening beauty to be found nowhere else. A visitor from India who greatly admired our St. Lawrence River, was asked by what adjective he would describe it.

"I should call it lordly," said

the Oriental guest. This was high praise from one whose own country boasts such great streams as the Ganges, the Indus and the Brahmaputra; but the word was not too extravagant.

## A Notable Exhibition

HIS Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, the most effective ambassador possessed by Great Britain, on the fourteenth of March opened the Empire Exhibition in Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina. This is an extraordinary event, and makes a new epoch in the dealings of the British Empire with South America. As the speech of His Royal Highness came over the radio stations, the public of two continents realized the importance of this latest movement in trade development. This exhibition is the outcome of the mission of Lord d'Abernon to Argentina, which resulted in an agreement for the interchange of important commodities with Great Britain. The Prince was disappointed when he found that the countries on the west coast of South America knew little about this Exhibition. He straightway set out to inform the authorities that a more effective publicity campaign was needed. The Prince of Wales, indeed, is showing himself to be an expert on the subject of salesmanship. It will not be his fault if British merchants remain indifferent to new markets and new methods. The capital of Argentina is worthy of such a gathering. Buenos Aires, as its name would suggest, is a city of pleasant breezes and beautiful views. The architecture is noticeable for its grace and beauty. One of the finest theatres on the continent is to be found in this city which hears many of the world's greatest singers, before they ap-



**NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR AUSTRALIA**  
Their excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Isaacs seated in the state carriage after the ceremony at the Legislative Council Chamber, where Sir Isaac Isaacs took the oath of allegiance.

pear in New York. No doubt, better trade arrangements between the nations in the British Empire and Argentina will result from this Exhibition, opened by that Prince of Good Fellows, Edward, the heir to the British throne.

## Popular Bermuda

THE island of Bermuda has been growing steadily in popular favour during the last five years. This winter, the guests finding their way to that delectable spot have exceeded all past records and have shown a reluctance to leave the island, even as Easter approached. Judging from the present outlook, the season will run well into May, despite the fact that Easter comes early this year. Both the hotels and the steamship companies report full bookings throughout April and May, with the result that the season's activities have been extended. Immediately after the close of the present season, arrangements for the next year's activities will be undertaken, and the season of 1931-1932 promises a still more brilliant period. Mem-

bers of the Amherst College Musical Club arrived on March 30th., and gave a most successful series of Concerts on the Island.

## The Sinister Isle

IT IS more than thirty years since the world was interested in the Dreyfus scandal—the story of the officer who was wrongfully accused of treason and sent to Devil's Isle as a convict. Memories of that trial have been revived, since there seems to have been a similar case in Germany, in the imprisonment of Walter Buller-Jahn, who is now serving a fifteen-years' term on a charge of high treason. The name, "Devil's Isle," certainly seems of bad omen, and we turn to an article, "The Island of Lost Souls," by Arthur Mills, in an English magazine, for a description of that place where Dreyfus was exiled. Some hours by a steamer from Cayenne, the capital of French Guiana, there lie the islands, Ile Royale, Ile St. Joseph and Ile du Diable. On all of them there are convicts, and it is on account of the last-named that France's penal colony in French Guiana has come to be known to the world as Devil's Island. Actually the bulk of the convicts are on the mainland. Some six thousand are distributed between St. Laurent du Maroni and Cayenne.

"Though I am a professional writer," says Mr. Mills, "and I went to 'La Guyane' especially for copy, I wrote nothing about the place except an article or two. There are some things that are too horrible to write a book about. Devil's Island is one of these.

"Even now as I close my eyes the scene of our arrival comes back to me like some ghastly nightmare. We were lying at the mouth of the Maroni river, waiting for our tide. A rusty old launch came alongside, manned by three ragged-looking wretches and carrying two armed men in the stern. The launch was bringing us our pilot, but it was not the pilot nor the armed officials that held my attention. That crew—those three emaciated, tortured-looking men! Instinctively I knew they were Devil's Island convicts.

"When we had made our slow way up the river, a little group of white uniformed officials awaited us on a rickety wooden pier. Nearby a gang of men were lined up between officials. They were sprucely dressed in clean shirts and trousers, with numbers painted in black upon their shirts, but had no boots or socks, for the convicts are not given these. One guessed they were a show party brought down for fatigue duty in connection with the arrival of the boat. I might have thought no more about them had I not noticed one look up at the boat where we lined the rail, laughing, talking, excited, and saw tears start into his eyes. The tricolour flew from the stern of our boat. He was looking at the only bit of France that he would ever see again."

It is, indeed, a gruesome story that is told by Mr. Mills—and it is sadly true. France has always seemed to the world the land of chivalry and romance. It is not associated with deeds of cruelty or wanton neglect. Yet this is a terrible story of an island which seems the abode of worse than devils. We remember the sordid tale which William De Morgan told of Norfolk's Island in "When Ghost Meets Ghost." May such settlements soon come to an end!

"Make a sentence using the word evanescent."

"Well, well, well, evanescent my old friend Charlie!"—Judge.

"What must one do to have beautiful hands?"

"Nothing."—Montreal Star.

## The "Teen Age"



LOOK at that fine boy of yours, brought safely through childhood ailments. Now, as he enters his "teens", while he is still growing, he must build his health to guard against tuberculosis—a mortal enemy of those in run-down condition.

Adolescence is a critical age in physical development. It is a period of special strain—when growth and change are rapid—and when health and strength must be kept at the highest possible point.

Your boy may be tempted to over-tax his strength and undermine his vitality by striving to compete with older and stronger boys. Or your daughter may risk her health by too much social activity added to her school work, or by dieting in an effort to keep slender in emulation of some screen celebrity. Low vitality and under-nourishment make boys and girls especially susceptible to tuberculosis.

During the early "teens" the development of tuberculosis of the lungs is usually so slight as to cause none of those familiar symptoms of the advanced stages of the disease—loss of weight, lack of appetite, indigestion, fatigue and a persistent cough. The first symptoms in adolescence may be listlessness, overtiredness, failure to gain weight, night sweats.

But in the late "teens" or early twenties, in event of low vitality, tuberculosis germs—especially in case of re-infection or heavy infection—gain headway. The tuberculosis deathrate reaches its peak among women at about age 22 and among men at about 42. Many of these deaths can be prevented.

Perhaps during no age in life are annual physical check-ups more important and valuable than during adolescence. And should you have any reason to suspect the presence of tuberculosis, consult your doctor as to the advisability of having the tuberculin or x-ray tests to find out whether or not your boy or girl is threatened.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly mail, free, to anyone who requests it, a copy of its booklet, "The Care and Prevention of Tuberculosis." Ask for booklet 4-T-31.



**METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
FREDERICK H. ECKER, President  
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE • OTTAWA, CANADA



NO ONE IS LEFT OUT OF

"WHITE STAR" ENTERTAINMENT.



White Star Pursers are picked men. They plan each day's programme with this thought in mind... no one desiring entertainment must be left at loose ends.

Dances, masquerades, delightful concerts. Bridge for those who love a quiet rubber. Congenial people brought together. Deck sports organized and coached. Impromptu games suggested. Friendly smoke-room hours fostered.

For the youngsters, a completely equipped nursery. For the athletic-minded, a spacious gymnasium. For the studios, a well-selected library.

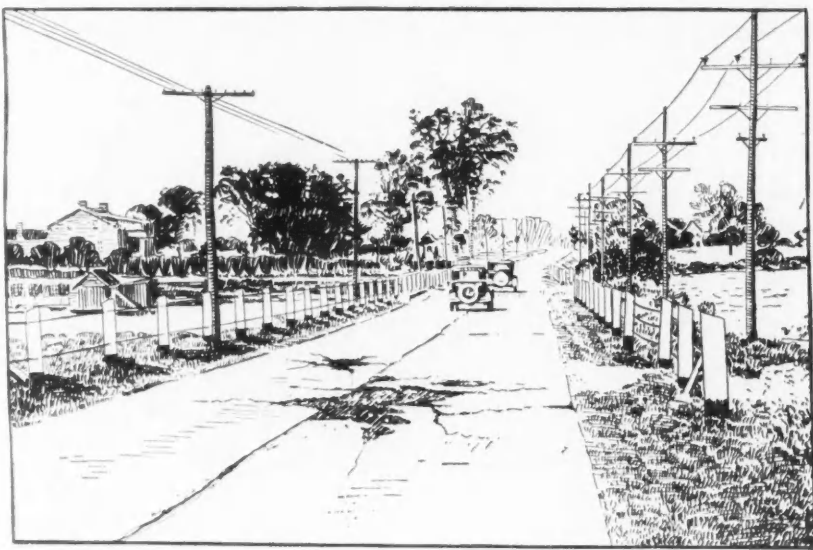
A White Star voyage rings through the years with pleasant memories. Cuisine, steward service, appointments, accommodation... each is a climax to 62 years ocean travel experience. In each, White Star liners leaving Montreal, reflect the commanding standards of the Majestic, Olympic, Homeric.

WHITE STAR HAS SAILED THE SEVEN SEAS SINCE 1869

\$330 Minimum rate for a 30-day all-expense Tour visiting 6 countries. This is typical of low White Star rates. For full information phone, write or call us at 55 King Street E., Toronto or consult any Authorized Steamship Agent.

**WHITE STAR LINE**  
CANADIAN SERVICE

THIS IS WHAT HAPPENS WHEN TRUCKS DON'T OBEY THE LAW!



## Official WARNING

### The Law Says:



The Highway Traffic Act declares that during March and April on roads, both paved and unpaved, outside cities and towns: Solid tired trucks and trailers shall be limited to half a load. Pneumatic tired trucks and trailers with a carrying capacity of three tons and not more than six tons, shall be limited to a three ton load. Pneumatic tired trucks and trailers with a carrying capacity exceeding six tons, shall be limited to half a load. Horse drawn vehicles with a carrying capacity exceeding one ton, shall be limited to 250 lbs. per inch in width of tire.

### Heavy Penalties:

The penalty for overloading during March and April is a fine, imprisonment or both. Licenses also may be suspended. Highway Traffic Officers have been directed to be especially vigilant in apprehending all who disobey.

### Caution:

Speed limits all the year round are 15 miles an hour for solid tired vehicles and 20 miles an hour for pneumatic tired vehicles of more than 8 tons gross.

Ontario's Millions Invested in Good Roads Must be Protected. We ask the co-operation of every truck owner and driver.

**Ontario Department of Highways**



# SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • GARDENS

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 4, 1931

## A WEDDING AND A DEBUTANTE

Upper right: Miss Barbara Twigg, debutante daughter of Mr. H. Despart Twigg, M.L.A. for Victoria, B.C., and Mrs. Twigg.

Lower right: Photographed at Maloja, Switzerland, left to right, Frances McNeill, granddaughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Raymond; Jean Stetson, granddaughter of His Honour, the Lt.-Governor of New Brunswick; Vivian Stewart, niece of Mr. Ward Pittfield, of Montreal; and Hugh MacKay, grandson of Sir Douglas Hazen.

Lower left: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Carter Petley who were married in Vancouver on March 7th. The bride was Miss Mollie Birch, daughter of Mrs. Birch and the late Major C. W. Birch, while the groom is the son of Mr. C. H. C. Petley, of Lausanne, Switzerland, formerly of London, England.



## LES ENFANTS

Edmund, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony M. Reid, Toronto, grandson of Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Reid, Rector St. Chad's Toronto, Rev. T. G. and Mrs. Wallace, Rector St. James', London, Ont., great grandson of the late Edmund A. Meredith, LL.D., Toronto.

Natalie Chisholm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Chisholm, and granddaughter of Mrs. W. C. Chisholm, Montreal.

Elizabeth Dorland Abbott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas C. Abbott, and granddaughter of Mrs. W. C. Chisholm, Montreal.



## THE LIGHTER SIDE OF BROADWAY

Below: Walter Hampden and Fay Bainter in the revival of Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton". Upper left: Leslie Banks and Isabel Jeans in the English comedy, "The Man in Possession". Lower left: Jean Dixon, Grant Mills and Hugh O'Connell in the satire on Hollywood, "Once in a Lifetime".







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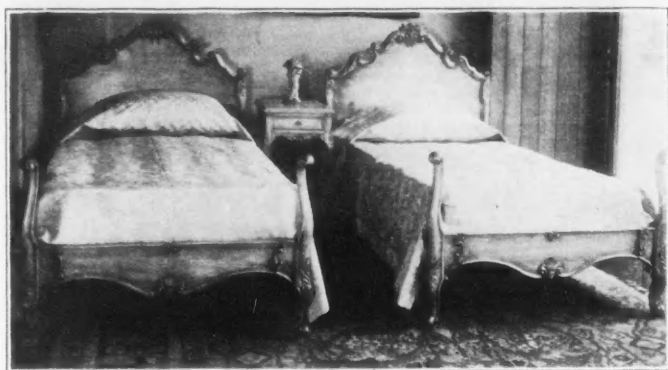
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## Week-End Notes

### The Bride and the Cactus—The Shaw Touch—Dresses for Little Girls

By MARIE-CLAIRE

IN TWO short months, for spring, like Charles Lamb at his office desk makes up for arriving late by leaving very early, the June Bride will be among us again. The sale is very brisk already of Emily Wilson Post's admirable book explaining the conventional methods of preventing the wedding guests stealing back their presents, the Bride's Mother going insane, and her Father's going bankrupt. (There is alas, no known method of preventing the Bridegroom's looking like a sap.) This in fact is the season when many prospective Brides seek eagerly for new ideas for wedding outfits. Such will surely be interested in a dispatch from *Reuter's* correspondent in Warsaw. Poland, it would seem, has stolen a march on Paris. It is reported that at a recent smart Polish wedding the Bride carried a cactus instead of the conventional bouquet. This departure from tradition caused some slight surprise among the guests, and perhaps a certain premonition in the Bridegroom's mind that all was not well. It was explained that a cactus brought good luck. The cactus has lately become something of a cult in Poland where the florist's shops display them of all kinds and sizes. Nowadays instead of sending a basket of flowers one sends the latest kind of cactus. There is

said to be hardly a house without one, and some houses have a large collection.

Should the practice of using them at weddings become universally fashionable, certain minor changes in Mrs. Post's book will surely be necessary. A prickly cactus, unlike a spray of lilies, cannot really be carried with any comfort "gracefully over the left arm", "or passed quickly and simply to the maid of honor during the giving of the ring". To handle a cactus successfully one requires a clear head and a very nice sense of direction. As a bridal bouquet, however, perhaps their disadvantages will be most obvious when the playful little ceremony takes place on the staircase, and the bride throws it among the guests waiting below. A fine specimen of the cactus family on the fly is like matrimony itself "not to be taken in hand lightly or unadvisedly, but soberly, wisely and in the fear of God".

EVERY profession presents its own difficulties. What physician can go out to dinner without facing the possibility of being snatched away from his artichoke to help a patient face the future? What plumber feels sure he won't have to go back to fetch his forgotten certificate as a Sanitary

Engineer? Even brokers have their miseries we understand. Our chief sympathy however at the moment is with sculptors. After reading of Mr. A. E. Hardiman's difficulties with the Haig memorial we strongly advise a quiet removal from the nursery of those nice boxes of modelling clay Aunt Harriet gave the children for Christmas. Teach them to box instead, Cashel Byron's profession is less full of future bruises than Mr. Hardiman's.

IT WAS decided in 1929 that the National Memorial to Lord Haig should be an equestrian statue set up in Whitehall, and to Mr. A. E. Hardiman was awarded the honour of executing it. His first model, submitted last year, aroused a storm of protest. To the casual eye it represented a very stout grim-faced man on a still stouter bow-legged horse. Although described by artists as "the conventional Renaissance war horse of equestrian sculpture", and the rider's expression as "the stern countenance of a great soldier set in resolve and endurance", Lady Haig said it was a poor portrait of her husband, and cavalymen said it was a fool of a horse. There was much adverse criticism of the uniform, the "seat", and the fact that the Earl carried his cap in his hand. So Mr. Hardiman began all over again and submitted an entirely new model, now on exhibition with the old, in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. If the first raised a storm this has raised a hurricane. "The massive charger" says the *Manchester Guardian* "has been replaced by a long-legged English hunter, and the great soldier slumped down to a radiant Guardsman beauty". Letters pour into the press asking why the horse's neck is as long as his back, and is it moving or standing still; how did a saddle get so far forward, and who could imagine Lord Haig in such wretchedly fitting breeches? Where, above all, has his hat gone? Lady Haig says "The cloak is theatrical, and my husband was a simple man." An imaginative ex-officer suggests doing away with the horse altogether since Lord Haig always had to use a motor car on duty. Why not a model of a motor with the Earl in the back seat, and since it wouldn't be proper to introduce another figure, why not, he asks, let a member of the A.S.C. mount the guard behind the wheel each day? Lady Haig says "Definitely I do not like the new model, and would much rather that no statue at all should be erected than this new one."

Mr. Lansbury, M.P., First Commissioner of Works, states, "Mr. Hardiman has agreed to carry out suggested modifications of his second model. My conviction is that with the criticisms of the committee Mr. Hardiman will produce something that everybody will think very good."

Sure a sculptor's life is not a happy one.

AS MR. SHAW might say himself, there can be very few people who need any proof at this late date that George Bernard Shaw is a great man, yet fresh evidence of it occurs almost daily. Who for instance but a great man could keep lovely lively Lady Astor quiet beside him and

make the world's greatest comedian turn his back on his own work and sit shaking with laughter? You may see it being done in a recently widely published photograph of Lord and Lady Astor, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Chaplin, at the London Premiere of the latter's latest picture "City Lights". And who but Shaw could have dealt so clearly with a certain knotty problem which has been agitating the British Thinker a good deal in the last month or so? This is the proposal to abolish University representation in Parliament in England. The system, a strange one to the onlooker, accounts for some very odd and academic M.P.'s who are elected by graduates full of college spirit, and possessing two votes, one for the college candidate, and one for the candidate in the constituency where the voter resides.

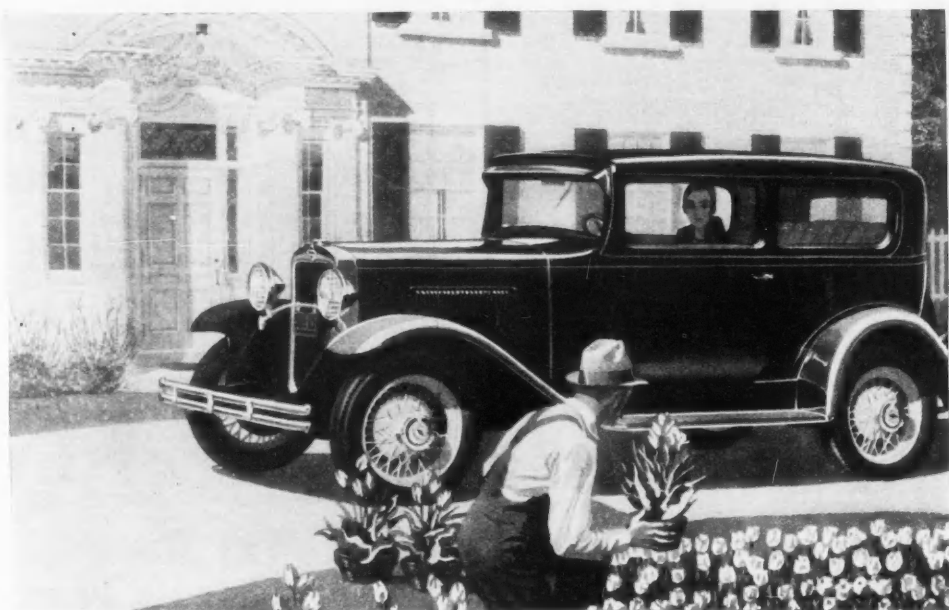
Letters of protest against the proposal to abolish these seats have appeared constantly in the press over distinguished signatures. At least one member of Parliament has had his fan mail so increased by the protests of graduates he has had to appeal to *The Times* for aid. "Would the University graduates who write on this subject to their M.P.'s" Mr. R. C. Morrison asks pathetically "kindly print their names in block letters? The handwriting and signatures are usually so obscure it is very difficult to deal with them at all."

Since Mr. Shaw's signature has not been discovered on any of the letters some anxiety has naturally been aroused as to his attitude. This may now be set at rest. A correspondent who inquired on the subject has received the following characteristic and conclusive reply from Mr. Shaw:—"Not only do I approve of the disfranchisement of the universities, but of every person holding a university degree. Such persons should also, as in Russia, be disqualified from any kind of educational work and secluded from contact with the young, including their own children. G.B.S."

It is clear now that Mr. Shaw is not in favour of the university seats.

I AM told that the proper and only satisfactory remark to make when you are congratulating a young mother on the arrival of the small daughter that she had hoped would be a son, is "How pleased you must be it's a daughter, little girls are so adorable to dress!" Well the job may be adorable, but from the results one sees about, particularly at functions where they appear en masse as the Recital I mentioned with such pathos last week, it also seems difficult. It is impossible to emphasize sufficiently the style-value of simplicity in children's clothes. The plainer a garment the better it is. This rule has no exceptions. A proof of its validity is the charm of a small child in a nightie and bedslippers. Do they ever look so adorable in anything else? It is of course because the nightie is the ultimate in simplicity and comfort—if it's a proper nightie, and the slippers are soft-soled and colourful.

Stylists are apparently united in admitting that the smock is the ideal garment for little girls. Like all the best children's "staying" (Continued on Page 27)



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## LES ENFANTS

Isabel Ethelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Gruetner, Hespeler, Ont.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

Donald MacPhail Chown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Chown, Kingston, Ont.  
—Photo by Rice, Montreal.

"Ken", son of Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Q. Cudmore, Toronto.  
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

# What Paris Wears

## Are You Going Out This Evening...?

By SOIFFIELD

Paris, 11th March '31.

PERHAPS it's tomorrow, or you are possibly planning something for a week's time when you want to look your very best, when you want something unusual for the occasion. So it has occurred to me that if I reviewed a number of interesting ideas that I have seen at the different dress houses, I might just manage to hit on the accessory that is going to make your chiffon or velvet evening gown a ravishing creation.

Sounds very simple doesn't it? And it really is, because evening dresses are really so very little changed in line from those of last season, that it is the little something added that makes 1930 look 1931.

I am supposing that your dress is a black one, some dark shade or possibly white. Why not outline the décolleté behind with small flat camellias, white fur or a narrow band of sable? Worth does it, making the plainest of black frocks look perfectly stunning.

SOMETHING more eccentric is Jane Regny's idea of the one-sleeved bolero with scarf. She makes them in lace or sequins, and one tight sleeve is held on round the shoulder by a long scarf which falls on the sleeveless side.

Regny makes the most unsophisticated-looking evening dresses appear so different, again by pinning a regular bouquet of flowers just where you would not expect to see it, usually on the hips forming a very low waistline, the flowers being pressed round the hips from front to back on one side only. She too has been responsible for the 'bed-jacket' evening wrap in white fox fur which is taking Paris by storm. It's a fantasy which can either make you look like a million dollars or a review scene in the Folies Bergère, but here again it's just a question of how you wear the fur necklet and what you wear it with.

YOU can't go wrong if you use flowers, providing the colours are discreet and blend well together. Put them on the shoulder, on the back and front décolleté, round the waistline or on one side only...stand in front of your glass and just place the flowers where you find them most becoming to you, because half an inch either way on the description that I have given you above can make or mar the whole effect.

Worth uses feather trimming very successfully. Amusing tufts of aigrette stand out stiff on a shoulder, while soft grey guinea fowl feathers outlined the neck on a lovely light grey satin dress. I think the idea is delightfully original, and has tremendous scope as one can find such beautiful colourings in feathers of this description.

I have seen marabout too, masses of it in wide bands round the hems of skirts, and when it is properly treated and arranged as an evening dress trimming it really doesn't look a bit like what we expect marabout to be.

EVENING gloves are an important factor at the present time. The long up-above-the-elbow type in kid or suede are of course quite demode. The very newest ones are short with large gauntlets which stick out round the wrists and are usually made in the supplest of black-black suede. But there is a coming vogue or there will be this summer for silk jersey and even lace gloves reminiscent of the old fashioned mitten type.

I saw an amusing pair of very new looking gloves accompanying a Worth dress the other night. They were made in chiffon to match the dress, and were gathered in honey-comb style at the tops, and had an elastic running round the opening so that they fitted tight just above the elbow.

I DON'T know if Canada is following Paris in the hair line. About the only people here who are doing a roaring trade these days are the coiffeurs who have queues of impatient clients who want their now out-of-date looking curls shorn off to a decent looking 'easy-to-keep' shingle again. This very ugly and extremely messy looking vogue seems to be completely finished,

and hair for the evening seems to be receiving very little attention, except that the head must be well sleeked down, and waves if any must lie flat over the ears with the hair taken backwards.

I have seen one or two women wearing two or three flat flowers, to correspond with some on their dress arranged as a clip and lying flat to the nape of the neck. The effect can be very charming if your hair is flat looking in front.

If you are going out tonight, tomorrow or next week I do hope that at least something that I have written will be of some use to you.

## Disaster in New Zealand

REMOTE as New Zealand is from our shores, Canadians take a sincere interest in the doings of the sister dominion. It must always be remembered that New Zealand and Australia are distinct and apart. Australia is the commonwealth and New Zealand is the dominion. Australia, apostrophized by Rudyard Kipling as "The Young Queen", is the land of gold and of mighty pastures, and is, withal, the land where the labor problem is acute. New Zealand, on the contrary, has few political problems. A writer in the "Atlantic Monthly" said, a few years ago, that there is no good government, but that the best he knew is that of New Zealand.

There are few rich men; and there are few very poor. It sounds like something near paradise—without the snake. Recently, however, New Zealand has suffered from a tragic disturbance—none other than an earthquake. The first news of loss of life was decidedly alarming. The latest despatches place the number of lives lost at one thousand, which is bad enough. The two large cities of New Zealand are Wellington and Auckland. New Zealand is a country of few cities or towns. It is largely pastoral, and picturesque, in a gentle undulating fashion. There are glaciers and precipices, that are in dire contrast to the pleasing prospect. Now, we learn that this beautiful island may have earthquakes of its own. Of course it will deny, after a while, that there has been an earthquake. San Francisco now calls its disaster of 1904 a fire and will hardly admit that the earth shook. Perhaps it is just as well that we learn to deny an earthquake. Then there is that joyous story of the Canadians, husband and wife, who went to California for a holiday, and discovered several earthquakes. On their return, the wife was asked:

"Were you not frightened by the earthquakes?"

"Oh, no," was the reply. "They were the only troubles we experienced that John could not blame me for."

As for Auckland, that beautiful port of New Zealand, can we not recall the verse from "The Song of the Cities"?—

"Last, loneliest, loveliest, exquisite, apart—

On us, on us, the unswerving season smiles;

Who wonder 'mid our fern why men depart

To seek the Happy Isles."

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"Until that day... what a find!... I discovered Seventeen. Just a little vagrant whiff, straying from a perfume counter..."

"Why, hello Me!... I gasped. For... it's an honest fact... that perfume said to me 'I'm young as you are... I like thrills... and madcap fancies... I dance and sing...'"

"Well, I adopted Seventeen right then and there! Now, we're always together... and I hardly know, when I'm gay, how much is me and how much Seventeen!"

# Seventeen

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#### TIERS WITH A DIFFERENCE

Worth exhibits this lovely model to show what can be done with lame. —Sketched by Preben, Paris.

## Between the Acts

### Formality Comes to the Coiffure

By ISABEL MORGAN

RIGHT now there is an immense amount of importance attached to the coiffure. Not only is it a question of adapting the style of it to the particular type of hat one affects in the daytime, but of making it part of the *soignée* appearance of the formal—and hat-less—hours after seven. It is at such times that the head and coiffure are most prominent and when good grooming of the hair counts for much.

Seldom does the hair receive closer scrutiny than when one is seated at a concert, or at the end of the acts when the lights flare up. There is a most delightful simplicity about hair dress this season, and we seem to be in the happy swing of the fashion pendulum which means that the best features of the extremely short and extremely long hair are combined. For instance, short hair has brought an appreciation of the lines of the small sleek head. Hence, the importance of doing everything to suppress anything that tends to distort or ruin the natural lines of the head. Under this might come hair that is overabundant and which must be thinned out ruthlessly.

Long hair has shown us how to obtain a most graceful (and considerably more formal) effect at the back of the neck.

This combination of the two modes usually is effected by a length that is a happy compromise between the short and the long, the hair reaching just about to the shoulders.

One of the problems of hair that has not quite reached this length is that of discovering some way of fastening it up. As a rule, it is too short to do in a knot, and too long to wear hanging loose and curled. This can be solved best if the hair is kept short at the back and long at the sides. Take one of the sides and cross it back to the other side. Fasten it there and then cross the other length over in the same manner, and pin it. The loose ends may be tucked underneath in the same diagonal fashion. This coiffure will remain in position for as long as one wants it if one of the patented pins that have a tendency to clamp the hair and hold it firmly, are used in a vertical position to secure both sides.

One of the nicest things about the new hair modes is a revival of interest in hair ornaments. They serve a practical as well as an or-



#### TIERS AND MORE TIERS

Here is a beautiful gown in heavy black crepe de chine with shoulder cape-coat of ermine. —Sketched by Preben, Paris.

namental purpose. Good taste dictates their use for evening only, and it is then that they may be seen in many clever and new as well as interesting versions of the ornamental comb as we used to know it in the gay days of the maxixe, the hobble-skirt and the ostrich plumed hat.

For the debbie young person there are little combs with crystals or brilliants that resemble clips when fastened in the hair. They are particularly entrancing for the very young girl when worn in the hair at either side of the face.

Then there was the sleek coiffure of a smart matron seen recently at a rather important affair. The hair was drawn into a smooth knot at the back of the head, low down on the neck, where it was caught by two ball pins of engraved gold.

A very well groomed older woman, whose white hair gave her a most distinguished appearance, wore her hair caught on either side behind the ears with jewelled combs of the rounded, slightly curved type that we all used to know many years ago. The style was just sufficiently reminiscent to be exceedingly chic.

The use of such combs is suggested, of course, only for those times when other jewellery is worn very sparingly, since it is probable that the effect will be rather overdone when used with earrings or very elaborate necklets.

It is, however, an extremely flattering fashion for the woman with beautiful hair.

#### DRESSING TABLE

MADAME MAGGY ROUFF, the French couturiere, while in New York recently, had this to say: "I believe in beautiful, subtle and rich material and furs, and above all, I believe in the beauty and importance of colors and color combinations."

She continued, saying: "Color is a danger. As long as a woman wears black or any classic shade, she is sure to look all right. If she



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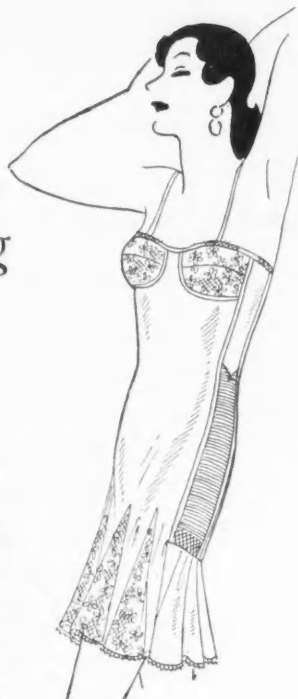
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The GOSSARD Line of Beauty

Introducing A New Tedetite

—That looks for all the world like a chemise! This pert design is of dainty pink crepe de chine. The low flare is achieved by lace godets, and the uplift bust sections are of

matching lace lined with net. Supple woven elastic snugs the hips to slenderness. The garters are attached to the satene reinforcement. This clever Tedetite combines brassiere, girdle and panties all in one garment—no other lingerie is necessary. Model 4832.



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Individually Fitted By Trained Experts

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Don't be Satisfied with Your Looks—Make Yourself Beautiful

Thousands of women, whom Providence has given a good skin, get discouraged when a few blemishes appear, and then neglect the most attractive of their charms. Take care of your skin and use proper treatments, and you can restore your youthful beauty and loveliness.



PRINCESS SKIN FOOD

This preparation feeds the skin; softens, purifies and refines the skin, and makes it clear and youthful. It smooths away wrinkles, firms up flabby muscles of cheeks, neck and bosom. It makes you look years younger after a few treatments. Sent to any address with valuable hints on massage on receipt of price, 1.50.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED; ALSO WARTS AND MOLES

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NEITHER A COAT NOR A CAPE

Just one of the new long fashionable evening scarves in heavy white satin trimmed with sable. From Redfern.

begins to wear color, much more care is needed in the choice of everything. The shade must be becoming, chic, distinguished, one must be very sophisticated and prudent with matching or contrasting colors."

Do you realize how kind the new fashions are to those whose hip measurements total a few inches more than they should? There is the trend to the very small and abbreviated jacket. It reaches just to the hipline, and is an excellent means of neutralizing the effect those extra inches have on the straight up-and-down silhouette of the figure. Only the slender should attempt the small curved or ruffled peplum or tiered effects, since these tend to focus attention on this point. Those who are not of the slender type, however, will find the long, diagonal lines or ruffles and so on, completely satisfactory in their effects upon the figure.

Some of the new accessory details which augment the interest of day and evening costumes worn at smart rendezvous are represented by the following—Seen on a stunning woman with pale platinum blonde hair, bright light green Englisha doeskin gloves, hand-stitched and of 12-button length. With them she wore a daytime frock in a print to correspond. Next, white galalith which is exceptionally good this Spring for accessory jewellery. It's seen in 60-inch ropes and bangle bracelets of half-inch and inch width, worn in groups of five on one arm.

Making the Man

By NORMAN JOHN

ANNUALLY the Easter Parade in New York becomes of lesser importance as the socially prominent fare farther forth each succeeding year in search of more stimulating amusements. I state my envy for the foot loose that may dash off to Miami or Palm Beach or stay at home at will.

True the lure is great to be on the beaches at Easter time. To see and to be seen is more easily accomplished there than elsewhere. And the press cameras! The possibility of foul weather for the day, either here or there, just adds that degree of hazard which lends spice to anticipation.

If the mood takes you, close inspection of our own spring clothes will be possible very shortly; rather I would give a brief description of clothes that the Prince of Wales wore just the other day during his visit to the Argentine. You have probably heard that on one occasion while golfing in the Canal Zone he wore two straw hats for protection from the intense heat, and that as a general thing he now favors the Sennet straw.

Recently in a large gathering where others present were conspicuously badly dressed, H.R.H. appeared conspicuously well dressed in one of his most favored colors. The suit was stone gray flannel with a white chalk stripe. The jacket was double-breasted, so much favored by the prince, and

trousers were finished with a cuff. With this color he wore a crepe-de-chine shirt and collar to match, in white ground with blue and red stripes. The tie was a foulard bow in a mixture of red, black and white. He wore brown buckskin shoes of rough dull finish.

Sir Philip Sassoon, another notably well dressed individual, was also seen recently in informal sporting dress, where, like the prince, gray flannel was preferred. His jacket was single-breasted, and trousers were worn minus the cuff, a fashion that is becoming more common even for sports wear. He wore a light weight pullover in place of waistcoat and white buckskin shoes with brown strapping. He wore a soft crepe-de-chine shirt and collar in cream, with a white four-in-hand tie spotted in red. Though he is far South, he wore a walnut brown snap brim felt hat.

Turning back to more intimate things, I note with much pleasure that pajama fabrics are adopting a new note. You know just as well as I do, that in spite of our best effort we will continue to fall short of our women folk, when it comes to the use of color for day wear, but makers of pajama fabrics are fairly spreading themselves this season. It will be possible for us to get away with quite a lot during those few remaining hours of the day that we set aside for sleep.

Conventional stripes for pajamas still have their place, but the new feeling is toward all-over figured designs. Some of the new arrivals show widely spaced dots, darts, geometrical patterns and floral motifs. The trend is away from the striped design but now colors blend. Not many months ago, shops were pleased to show modernistic designs—but then everything was modernistic a few months ago. Thankfully we record that the newer all-over designs while they satisfy color whims, are in pleasing and harmonizing tones. Blue is favored.

Engagements

THE engagement has been announced of Mr. Gerald Dupuis, son of Dr. Joseph D. Dupuis and Mrs. Dupuis of Ottawa, and Miss Jacqueline Demers, daughter of Hon. Justice Joseph Demers and Mrs. Demers, of St. Johns, Quebec. The marriage takes place on April 18th in St. Johns, Que.

The engagement has been announced of Mr. H. Atwood Bridges, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Bridges of Saint John, N. B., and Miss Edythe White, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. White of Saint John, N. B. The marriage will take place in St. John's (Stone) Church on April 9th.

The engagement has been announced of Mr. Andre Bieler, son of Professor Charles Bieler of McGill University, and Mrs. Bieler, and Miss Jeanette Meunier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Meunier of Montreal. The marriage takes place quietly on April 27th.

The engagement is announced of Mr. J. Maurice Grondin, son of Mrs. Grondin and the late Mr. Albert Grondin, of Sherbrooke St., Westmount, and Mary Gertrude, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philippe R. Labelle, of Montreal. The wedding will take place quietly on Easter Monday in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mudge, Côte des Neiges Rd., Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter Elizabeth Maclean (Betty), to Mr. Francis Hanlon, only son of Dr. and Mrs. O. T. Hanlon, Rumford, Maine.



Perfectly Beautiful! Beautifully Perfect!

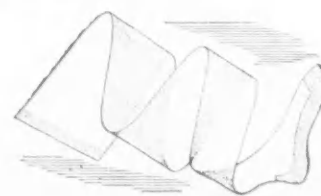
These

KAYSER HOSE

From home to town . . . from club to tea, step these smart and lovely Kayser Hose. Remember the numbers . . . 105x and 119x. Service weight and Slendo\* Heel. A wide variety of the newest spring-time shades from which to choose.

119x	105x
Service Weight, Silk to Welt	All Silk Service Weight Extra fine gauge
\$1.50	\$1.95

Other Kayser styles—\$1.00 and up.



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HOSIERY . . . GLOVES . . . UNDERWEAR

MADE IN CANADA

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**AN** Apartment Hotel of refinement and distinction affording a permanent home or temporary accommodation; in either case, you will be delighted with the luxury of the attendance and appointments.

Unexcelled Restaurant Service  
Distinguished Custom

**Alexandra Palace**  
(An Apartment Hotel)  
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Member of F.T.D.A.

**Dunlop's**  
Limited  
CHOICE FLOWERS  
8 to 10 West Adelaide St.  
TORONTO  
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere



"Why should gums as young as mine ever 'show pink'?"

At any time or any age, a touch of "pink" may show upon your tooth brush. For "pink tooth brush" is a warning that your gums have become dangerously soft!

Due to modern food and hasty eating, your gums have become "touchy", unsound. They grow soft. They bleed. And dread infections, such as gingivitis, Vincent's disease and pyorrhea threaten the loss of your teeth.

But, taken in time, "pink tooth brush" can be quickly defeated with Ipana Tooth Paste and gum massage.

**Wake up your Gums with Ipana and massage!**

Massage of the gums, with finger or with brush, is what dentists order for soft and bleeding gums! Hundreds of them add "with Ipana", for Ipana is more than a delightful tooth paste, it is specifically compounded to take care of the health of your gums.

Ipana contains ziralol, a preparation long used by the profession for its efficiency in toning and invigorating tender gum tissue.

So, if your gums bleed easily, if your tooth brush "shows pink", restore them to health with Ipana and massage. Wake up the lazy tissues. Send fresh, clean blood coursing through the stagnant cells. That's the modern way to fight gum troubles.

You'll like Ipana, you'll like its taste. You will be amazed to see how clean and beautiful it makes your teeth—how healthy it keeps your gums!

**IPANA**  
TOOTH PASTE  
MADE IN CANADA

BRISTOL-MYERS CO. 1-10-10  
1241 Beoit St., Montreal, P. Q.  
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.

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MATHER-MOLSON WEDDING IN MONTREAL

Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. C. Mather, Jr., (formerly Miss Naomi Elizabeth, daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Herbert Molson) and bridal party.

—Photo by Rice, Montreal.

## THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADÈLE M. GIANELLI

FASHION festival though Easter be to the world at large—the jaunty new headgear, the sauciness of new footwear—yet it might be called a sociable rather than a social season. The young things are holidaying—so are many of the old; Spring is here the calendar tells us—parties are informal, people are tolerable; flowers and furbelows, lollipops and lamb lead us from Lent; and in a festival of rejuvenation something happens to the soul of society so that it blooms soft and shiny as the pussy willows and harmonizes as the symphony of glorious music and fragrant lilies that light Easter.

The facile brush of Mr. John Russell has painted what I personally consider to be the most enchanting collection of pictures ever shown by a Canadian artist. Toronto society turned out en masse for the private view at which the artist was co-host with his cousin, Mr. T. A. Russell, at Eaton's Art Gallery and another day within the space of five minutes I saw Lady Gibson from Hamilton, Mrs. George Heather from Kitchener, and Dr. and Mrs. Harry Griffith from St. Catharines.

Mr. Russell, whose studio is in Paris, has that rare genius of putting life on canvas in such colorful diversity that his spontaneity is most exciting. I like his still life best—his flowers and his porcelains are exquisite—but he prefers his snow-scenes which have all the blue sparkle of the Alps and the shadowy sobriety (not too good a word in Americanese!) of Quebec. In fact, his fount of colour is illimitable so that even his pencil sketches of the sea are bold with imaginings of deep purple. The portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—at whose home Mr. Russell spent many weeks—has quite a history to it and did you ever know how Sir Wilfrid loved that high collar of his which he wore even on the most negligee occasions!

The occasion of a young people's party in the Speaker's Chambers was quite an adventure to many of the friends of the Misses Nora and Helen Henry. When I first arrived at the tea given by the daughters of Premier Henry they said, "Mother is in the room with the rest of the girls", and to be sure there was Mrs. Henry calling everybody by name and introducing some specially nice-looking ones who were distinctive—like first prize winners—with darling little nosegays... the daughters of the Cabinet Ministers!

Larger bouquets of every Spring flower to match their blue and beige costumes were worn by Nora and Helen respectively and Mrs. Warren Snyder, Mrs. R. H. Carpenter, Mrs. W. L. Wallace and Mrs. A. E. Horsborough sat at the lily-decked table where food was not only eaten but discussed by gourmets (not gourmands, mind you) as many of the guests were students of dietetics with Miss Nora Henry.

The jewel-embroidered train worn by the bride, Betty Molson, at her wedding to Mr. Mather, held us all breathless as its gorgeousness was described by the Dunlop

girls—the Misses Mibs and Mary—daughters of the Hon. E. A. Dunlop—who had just returned from Montreal in time for the tea and to usher that night at the opening of the new auditorium as were Molly Finlayson and Kathleen Gibbons, who came in early with Miss Susan Ross. Miss Robb was piquant in pale green, the Bicknell twins carried their posies prettily and Helen McCrea was most generously passing on her corsage of roses for another to wear that evening as she was unable to attend.

In Victoria, B.C., the birthday of Ireland's patron saint was celebrated by a number of social events, chief among them being the dance given by the Officers of "B" Company P.P.C.L.I. During the evening, a cablegram from the Lady Patricia Ramsay, who is their colonel-in-chief, was read thanking all ranks for their kind felicitations. Over four hundred invitations were issued and among those invited were the Administrator of the Province and Mrs. Macdonald, Brigadier and Mrs. J. Sutherland Brown and Mrs. S. F. Tolmie, Hon. and Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Col. and Mrs. E. W. Pope, Col. and Mrs. L. Drum, Major and Mrs. J. A. Murray, Major and Mrs. P. Hennessy, Col. and Mrs. Panet, Major and Mrs. G. D. Edwards and Lt.-Col. and Mrs. A. V. Tremaine.

ANOTHER outstanding event was the ice carnival held by the Connaught Skating Club at the Arena. The spectacle was called the "Peter Pan Revue" and it was a joy to behold the clean-cut swift movements and the dashing grace and colours of the skaters. From beginning to end, the Peter Pan Revue with its traditional dog team, "Silver Wings in Flight", "Study in Black and White", "Carnival Spirit", and "Ballet of the Rising Sun" proved itself to be an interesting entertainment with original costumes and smooth performance.

And for those who did not attend either of the foregoing events there was the dinner and dance at the Jericho Club. Among those noticed were Sir Stephen and Lady Lennard, Mr. and Mrs. James Witcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Secord Lampman, Miss Margaret Richards of Winnipeg, Miss Madge Woodward, Miss Margaret Rogers, Miss Nicola Hutchinson, Miss Faith Henderson, Mr. George Cowan, Mr. Norman Lang, Mr. Pat Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Swanson and the Comtesse Lambert.

All Canadians will be deeply interested in a ceremony which took place at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, when oak panelling presented by the Royal Military College of Canada in memory of the cadets of both Colleges who gave their lives in the Great War, was unveiled by Major-General Sir Dudley Ridout, and dedicated by the Chaplain-General of the Forces, the Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, in the presence of a large congregation at the parade service.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Ottawa, was the scene of a quiet but very pretty wedding when Mr. Grange Kingsmill, of Beauharnois, Que., son of Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Kingsmill of "Ballybeg", Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, was married to Miss Mary Patricia Fosberry, daughter of Major Ernest Fosberry, R.C.A., and Mrs. Fosberry.

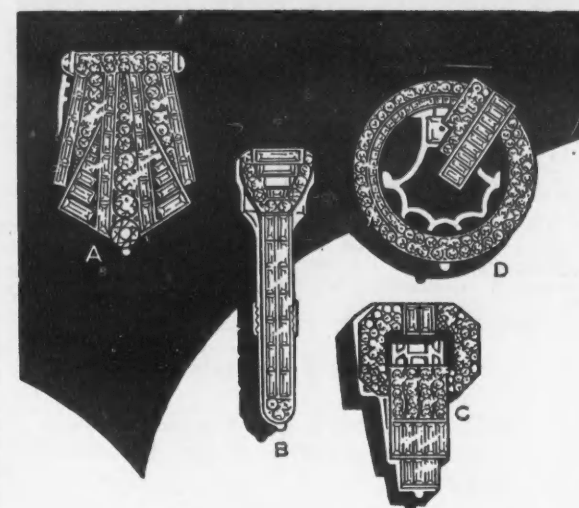
The altar and chancel were beautiful with Easter lilies, palms, spirea and golden gorse and small bouquets of lilies tied with white ribbon marked the guest pews.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a dress of bois de rose linen lace with a coat of the same, the sleeves having long cuffs of brown fur. She wore a pretty hat of brown net and lace, brown gloves and shoes, and carried a bouquet of pansies and lilies-of-the-valley.

Miss Marjorie Borden and Miss Affie Fosberry, the attendants, were



MRS. BRUCE McMURTRY  
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Falls and granddaughter of Col. Hector MacQuarrie of Iona, Scotland.



A—Clip pin of particularly attractive design, set with crystals of various shapes, \$35.00.

B—Clip brooch in bar pin shape, set with clear-cut crystals, \$15.00.

C—Clip pin in distinctive style, set with round and odd-shaped rhinestones, \$20.00.

D—Circular clip pin paved with round rhinestones and with bar of clear-cut crystals, \$20.00.

Other clip brooches in various styles, some priced as low as \$1.50.

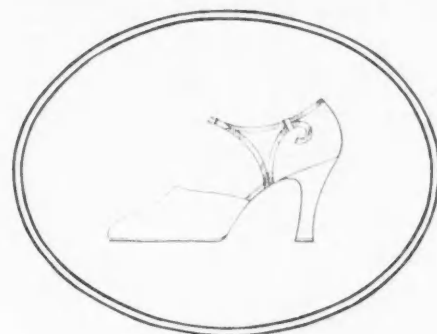
In Paris and on the Continent, Clip Jewelry is the newest vogue.

Our novelty buyer, at present in France, has just sent us an interesting assortment—just in time to go with the Easter ensemble.

This Clip Jewelry is paved with clear-cut rhinestones and crystal baguettes. Each piece is made so as to clip on the hair, the hat, the bag, the shoulder straps or at the "V" line, front or back of the frock.

Clip Jewelry is the newest mode in costume jewelry, and in this new collection at Ryrie-Birks' are the smartest pieces we have yet seen.

**RYRIE BIRKS**  
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & SILVERSMITHS  
YONGE AND TEMPERANCE  
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## H. & C. Blachford's Easter Footwear

Charmingly Interprets Every Phase of the Springtime Mode

Oxfords, straps and step-ins of tailored, yet feminine lines to wear with tailored suits, or dresses.

More dressy types in ties, sandals, strap-pumps and step-ins to accompany the more elaborate costume ensemble and afternoon frocks.

For sports wear—shoes to play in, and shoes to watch in, worn with the same frock.

But not until you see our complete Easter showing can you fully appreciate how perfectly your every footwear need has been anticipated.

Moderate prices add still further interest to Easter choosing from our varied collection.

### Easter Hosiery

In every correct Springtime shade; sheer or service weight.

\$1 - \$1.50 - \$2

**H. & C. Blachford**  
LIMITED

286 Yonge St.

At Dundas St.



**\$14<sup>75</sup>**  
For this moderate sum we will supply 50 Engraved  
**Wedding Announcements**  
on the finest paper and in the latest mode, correctly worded.  
Samples on request  
**Tyrrell's**  
Stationery Engravers for Canadian families for nearly 40 years.  
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**RIDPATH'S LIMITED**  
906-908 YONGE ST. TORONTO  
**HOMEBUILDING THE RIGHT WAY**

Inspiration is everything in home furnishing. Maybe there is a corner in your home which for years has been neglected. Then, one day, you see something that "was made to fit it", something that just harmonizes with the rest of the room. You buy it...  
That is why you should examine the Ridpath galleries frequently. One day you will go in there and see something that you really want to fill a niche. Meanwhile just come in and look round when you feel like it. No one will urge you to buy.

**RIDPATH'S**  
FABRICS - FURNITURE - OBJET D'ART

**TUTOR COMPANION**  
Mr. W. G. Dugan, M.A., late senior master at Bishop's College Preparatory School, Lennoxville, Quebec, desires post as tutor-companion to teen-age boy for summer. Experienced camper, good at games, excellent references. Address care Dept. of Graduate Studies, University of Toronto.

**ROOMS FOR RENT**  
INFORMATION BUREAU —  
19A Bloor St. West — Kings-  
dale 5784. Rooms, board, kit-  
chenettes — in private homes or  
rooming houses.



Tony, you're a wonder!  
How did you know that  
**CRAVEN "A"**  
are the only cigarettes that  
do not affect  
my throat  
**CRAVEN "A"**  
ENGLAND'S CORK-TIPPED VIRGINIA CIGARETTE  
IMPORTED FROM LONDON  
Made by CARRERAS, LIMITED,  
55, Piccadilly, London, England.

She—"Jack, I was wrong to treat you the way I did. You'll forgive me, won't you, for being so angry with you all last week?"  
He—"Sure! That's all right. I saved \$22 while we weren't on speaking terms."—*The Bull's Eye.*

dressed in brown ensembles and carried African daisies and narcissi.  
Mr. Beverley Bolton, of Quebec, was the groomsman and the ushers were Mr. Walter Kingsmill, of Montreal, and Mr. Kenneth Fosbery, of Toronto.  
Lady Kingsmill was gowned in black and rose flowered chiffon, Mrs. Fosbery, mother of the bride, wore flowered chiffon, and Mrs. George Patrick, grandmother of the bride, wore black crepe and carried pansies.  
An informal reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, after which the bride donned her smart travelling suit of brown wool crepe and tweed coat and the happy couple left for an extended motor trip.

NEVER this year were there so many smart new gowns worn as at that musicale given by St. Dunstan's Chapter, I.O.D.E., in the new auditorium in Toronto. The superb setting of gold and black glowing with amber light made a becoming background and—of no small moment—a modern chair, covered with some soft material like gold kid, were spacious—which means, as Miss Phyllis Armour remarked to me—"At last one can comfortably wear one's best gown to a concert-hall!"

Comfort, so rarely enjoyed with music, was the key-note to which the arrangements were attuned by the various committees consisting of Mrs. Wallace Barrett, regent, Mrs. Bartlett Rogers, Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mrs. John Fraser, Mrs. George Mitchell, Mrs. Fred Hanson, Mrs. H. G. Dingman, Mrs. J. J. Vaughan and Mrs. J. W. Gale. Spacious, too, are the lounge and foyer upon which many doors give comfortable exit from the auditorium, and in the modernistic salon where supper—from caviare to ices—was served after the Austral concert, the black glass fountain centred the interest.

Mrs. Ross never looked lovelier than that night—in a green ensemble—and the ciel blue worn by Mrs. Barrett was another striking color note in a sea of black and white. Mrs. George Dickson was in white, Mrs. Ellsworth Flavelle, who has just returned from the South, wore shrimp pink gloves with a white frock, Mrs. Victor Cawthra and Mrs. R. J. Christie—blonde and brunette—were together, brown lace formed the frocks of two of the prettiest debs—Frances Wisner and Betty Long, and lace in beige shade was worn by Mrs. Victor Ross, whose dinner-hostess that evening had been at her wits' end to obtain the particular flowers she wanted for table decoration—owing to the extraordinary floral demands as tribute to poor Mr. Lol Solman.

Mrs. Dawes, of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. O'Brien came with Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, who has quite recovered, to the delight of her many friends, and Mrs. Barker—the little widow of the famous airman—was with Laura Gouinlock. Mrs. Arthur Meighan, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Buchanan, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Hill and Mrs. J. H. Gundy sat near us and there was a sumptuous array of evening cloaks showing such luxurious furs as the chinchilla on Mrs. Lawrence Junkin's, and the white fox of Mrs. Hugh Barwick's. The latter accompanied Mrs. Walter Barwick who, the following night, was one of Mr. Lally McCarthy's guests at his dinner at the Hunt Club.

THIS was the first festive occasion at the old Toronto Hunt since the honor of M.F.H. has fallen upon Mr. McCarthy and he celebrated by entertaining His Honor and Mrs. Ross and a number of others including General and Mrs. Victor Williams, Col. and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Miss Mary Williams and Mr. Alfred Beardmore. The Cecil Cowans were also dining—he is a nephew of that Beau Brummel of Toronto, poor Harry McMillan, who died so suddenly this month at Nice—much to the shock of his countless friends, especially Mr. Dick Clancy, with whom he went round the world last year to arrive home with trunks packed full of gifts! Mr. and Mrs.

**Announcements**  
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS  
MARRIAGES - DEATHS  
50 PER INSERTION  
Paid in advance  
All notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender.

**BIRTHS**  
MOFFATT — Mr. and Mrs. Robert James Moffatt, Detroit, formerly of Toronto, announce the birth of a son, Robert James, Jr., on Thursday, March 26, 1931.

**ENGAGEMENTS**  
Mrs. Hine, Lonsdale Road, Toronto, announces the engagement of her daughter, Marie, to Walter Bieniewski, eldest son of the late Count Wladyslaw Bieniewski of Chateau Usnara, Poland.



**BEACH PYJAMAS**  
Worn by Mrs. Arthur Burrows at the Spring fashion Revue of the Hudson's Bay Co. under the auspices of the Junior League of Winnipeg.

Hilton Tudhope were amongst those giving dinners at the Hunt Club (the latter's good looks, Harry McMillan always used to say, reminded him of Maxine Elliot), and other hostesses were Mrs. James Ince, Mrs. Graham Adam and Mrs. A. E. Beck.

Rumor reaches me from Edmonton that a bride will be the next chateleine of Government House there this Spring, and as change is inevitable and we must some time part with that really beloved pair who have so distinguished Ontario's Government House, it is very pleasant to hear that their probable successors are all that one could wish for—Madame, a charming diplomat equal to any occasion, and Monsieur—who plays the game with that good sportsmanship that the English call "playing cricket".

Ottawa, previous to the Easter recess, has had a full social calendar. The reception given by Miss Mildred Bennett and the wives of the Cabinet Ministers was the largest and most brilliant of the functions. My Ottawa correspondent, exhausted with repetition of names—but no repetition of clothes (for wardrobes—unlike people—are inexhaustible it would seem) advises me to describe everybody as "at their best" and be done with it! But he does tell me that none of the daily papers mention that 13 hostesses stood in the receiving line preceded by Miss Bennett, so for good luck, the Prime Minister joined the last of the line and all's well that ends well.

AND among other parties were afternoon receptions by Mrs. E. B. Ryckman (who wore a pretty gray chiffon with silver lace), the joint hostesses—Mrs. W. A. Gordon, wife of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister of Mines, and Mrs. Hugh Stewart, wife of the Minister of Public Works; Mrs. T. W. Crothers who entertained for Mrs. Thornton Ingram, of Hamilton; Mrs. E. R. E. Chevrier, whose guest of honor was Mrs. Harris Turner, of Saskatoon, and whose tea-hostesses were Lady Tascher, Mrs. O. D. Skelton, Mrs. A. Charlebois and Mrs. A. J. Major.

One of the luncheons Miss Bennett gave was in the Tudor room of the Chateau and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, who was a Toronto guest, tells me that she never attended a more beautiful official dinner than the one given by the Prime Minister and his sister in the new ballroom of the Chateau. Green linen and white tapers in silver candlesticks formed the same major theme as the one given by them in farewell to the Willingdons, but the Talisman roses were replaced this time by the spring flowers of which the poet wrote—"And then my heart with pleasure fills and dances with the daffodils."

The Lake Shore Golf and Country Club are holding an Easter Dance at the Royal York on April 8th. The dancing will begin at 9:00, followed by a buffet supper.

Affording members of the Toronto Social Hygiene Council and Club some relaxation from their Civic Health Week activities, a concert of Negro exaltations and

mountain ballads was presented by Marion Kerby and John J. Niles in Hygeia House on the evening of March 25th.

A large audience comprised of members, and the general public included:

Colonel A. E. Gooderham and Mrs. Gooderham, Mr. A. M. Huestis and Mrs. Huestis, Dr. King Smith and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Harris McPhedran and Mrs. McPhedran, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin and Mrs. McLaughlin (Oshawa), Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Jr.; Mrs. A. E. Duncanson; Mrs. Lawrence S. Day and Mrs. Day; Mrs. Gerhard Heintzman; Mr. John Rolph; Miss Daphne Boone; Miss Mary Rolph; Dr. A. J. Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie; Miss Helen Sutherland; Mr. J. C. Atkinson and Mrs. Atkinson; Mr. A. H. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey; Miss Margaret Boone; Miss Mona Bates; Dr. Kendall Bates; Miss Mildred Warwick; Mrs. F. W. Burrows; Dr. G. C. Burson and Mrs. Burson; Mrs. A. D. Burton; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. James; Miss Pearl Kennedy; Mrs. Judd Kennedy; Mr. H. H. Leather and Mrs. Leather (Hamilton); Dr. Gordon Bates and Mrs. Bates; Dr. W. T. Noonan and Mrs. Noonan; Dr. Martha Law; Mr. P. R. Meredith; Mrs. T. W. Miller; Mrs. Robert Moncur; Mr. Sam McBride and Mrs. McBride.

Miss Kathleen McFarlane gave a most enjoyable tea-party at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McFarlane, of Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Colwell McFarlane, of Hamilton, Ont., a cousin of Miss McFarlane, was the guest of honor. The tea-table was pretty with a mixed bouquet of spring flowers and Mrs. McFarlane and Mrs. Charles McFarlane presided at the urns.

Among the invited guests were, Miss Sallie Carter, Miss Timmie Cumming, Miss Madge and Miss Barbara Rankin, Miss Mary Sutherland, Miss Jean McLennan, Miss Audrey Buell, Miss Shirley Fraser, Miss Isabelle Dowler, Miss Dorothy and Miss Agnes McDonald, Miss Jean Emerson, Miss Joyce Barnett, Miss Patty Coburn, Miss Joan Creer, Miss Helen White, Miss Doris Hanbury, Miss Alice Goepel, Miss Peggy Roaf, Miss Virginia Lefurgey, Miss Nora Harrison, Miss Kathleen Ross, Miss Pauline Lauchland, Miss Patsy Lamprey.

Mr. Kenneth Creer, Mr. Jack Shakespeare, Mr. Robertson Noble, Mr. Gordon Noble, Mr. John Lecky, Mr. Robert and Mr. James Rankin, Mr. Jack McLennan, Mr. Ross Hanbury, Mr. John Calland, Mr. Dick Phillips, Mr. Geoffrey Woodward, Mr. Geoffrey Tullidge, and many others.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, and Mrs. Guthrie entertained at a charmingly arranged tea at their sessional residence, Russell Avenue, Ottawa, in honor of the Conservative parliamentarians and their wives, who are in Ottawa for the session. The hostess wore a smart gown of brown velvet.

Daffodils were used effectively to adorn the reception room and the tea table, at which Mrs. Maurice Dupre, Mrs. George Black, Mrs. C. W. Bell, of Hamilton and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, of Toronto, presided, was prettily adorned with rose shaded tulips and rose candles.

The ices were cut by Mrs. J. H. Calder and those assisting were Miss Barbara Ryckman, daughter of Hon. E. B. Ryckman and Mrs. Ryckman; Miss Katherine Bell, of Saint John, N.B.; Miss Beatrice Bell, of Hamilton.



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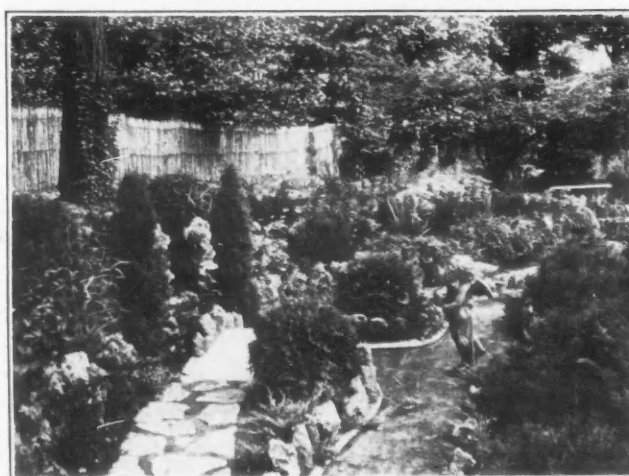
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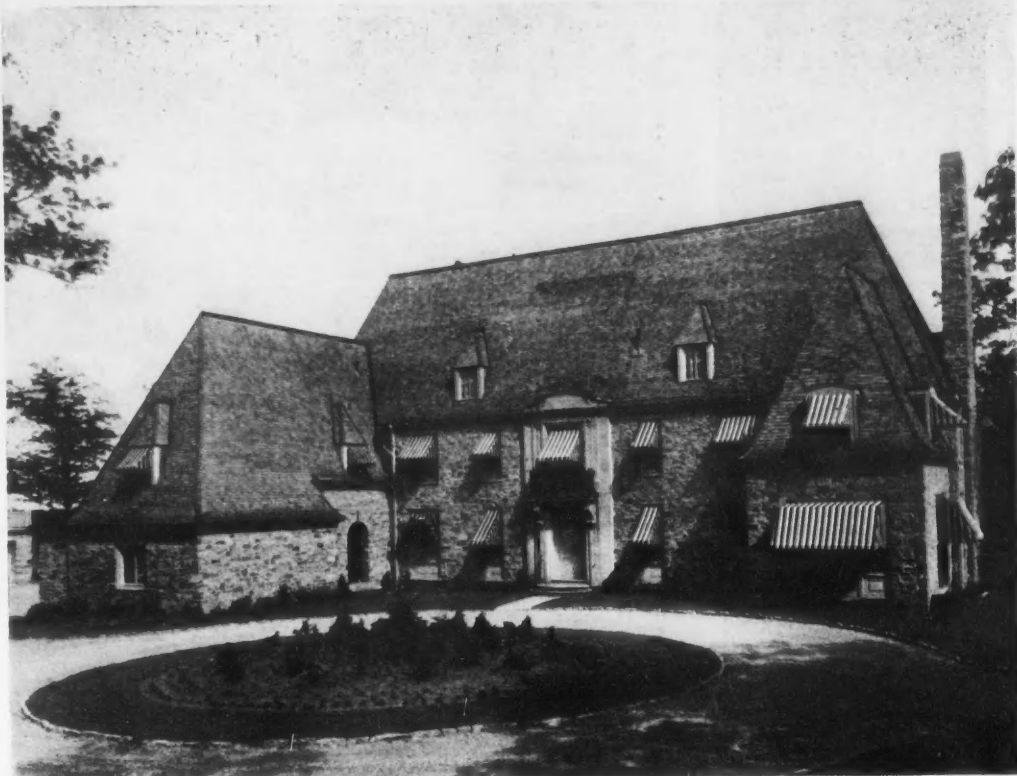
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The Front Elevation. Wright and Noxon, architects.

## CANADIAN HOUSE PLANS

### No. 5---French and English

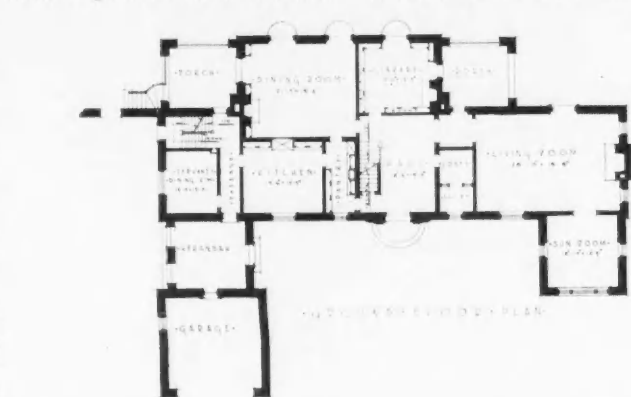
WRIGHT and NOXON, ARCHITECTS, TORONTO.

TO COMBINE the best characteristics of both French and English domestic architecture in such a manner as to be pronounced a success is a feat but seldom accomplished. Messrs. Wright and Noxon have done this in a very charming manner in the residence on Bathurst Street, Toronto, illustrated in this issue. A rambling building (roughly U-shaped) which hugs the irregular contour of the site and which is decidedly English in its feeling, is crowned by French chateaux roofs, and the effect of the entire ensemble is delightful.

As will be easily appreciated by even a cursory reference to the accompanying illustrations, the plan is extremely interesting, and will repay careful study. Every possible advantage has been taken of the site, and a better arrangement could scarcely be conceived. Particularly noteworthy is the accommodation provided upon the second floor.

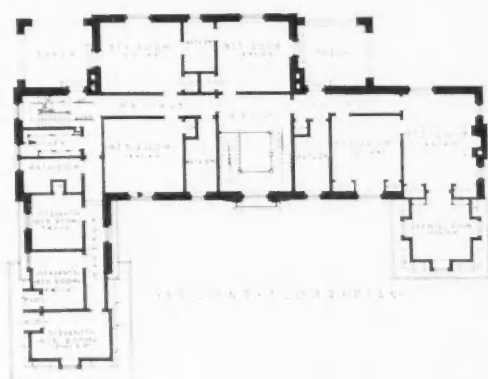
THE main walls of the house are of random rubble, plentifully besmeared with plaster as it should be. The entrance facade is simple in the extreme, the sole architectural detail occurring thereon being the entrance itself and the stair landing window immediately above. This motif is in cut stone, and panelled wood doors being deeply revealed. The entrance

cornice is supported by two bold, heavily carved consoles, and is crowned by a delightfully wrought iron railing. The entire treatment of this focal point and centre of interest is commendable, and if the house in general reminds one somewhat of the walls of Mellor, Meigs and Howe and of Sir Edwin Lutyens, this particular "tid-bit" is reminiscent of Charles A. Platt's unmatchable interesting entrance compositions.



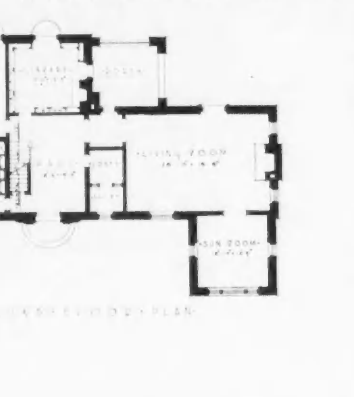
The fenestration is worthy of study. Here is a most skilful blend of the exclusive ornamental features being the three extremely simple wrought iron balconies outside of the dining room and library windows.

The building has no entablature proper—it needs none. The rough stone walls terminate in two courses of brick, the lower with the corners projecting (dog-toothwise) and the upper a straight course of stretchers; surmounting these brick courses is the simple cornice which forms the eaves of the roof.



ing of the long narrow windows with broad and fairly short ones of dormers whose roofs are steeply pitched, and others whose roofs are but a low curved pediment. Nor is the garden elevation less

worthy of attention. The variations of the contour of the land have been taken advantage of. Again the success of the composition depends upon scale, proportion, color and texture, rather than on extraneous or superfluous ornament.



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Planting, lawns, stone paths and awnings, all assist in rendering this residence native to its location. It is perfectly familiar with its surroundings. Although new it already blends with its environment and seemingly grows therefrom.

THE interior, though not possessing the element of surprise and unusualness which are found upon the outside, is quite as good. The entrance hall, with its Colonial stair (balusters of just the right contour and contrasting handrail of dark wood), wide panelling and chequered floor, is a cheerful invitation to explore the remainder of the house.



A View of the Main Hall. Wright and Noxon, architects.

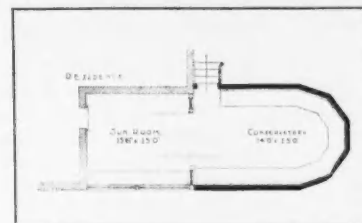


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# The Small Garden

Ideas for the Kitchen Garden

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

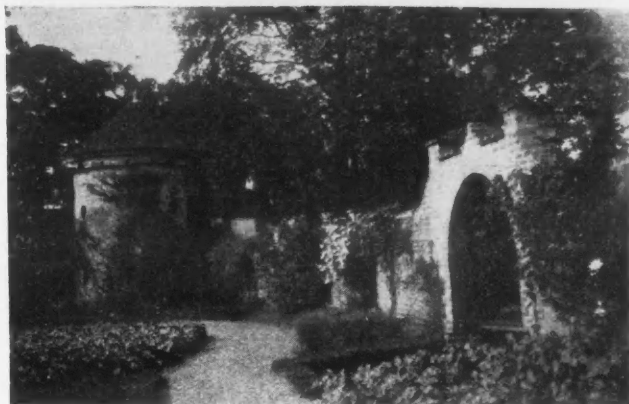
THE gardens most fragrant in memory are not the spacious pleasure grounds but the specific little pleasures forming individual gardens off the sumptuous vistas of great estates. And the fascinating of all are the Walled Gardens sometimes called the Kitchen Gardens.

I think that it is from these walled gardens of England that the average Canadian city garden may derive its most useful inspiration. For within this confined area, of greater or less extent, there is grown, invariably, all the delights specially dear to intimate domestic life—the flowers for cutting, the vegetables for cooking and the fruits for eating—all arranged in distinctive designs incorporating ornamental features such as herbaceous borders, pools, arbors, rock plants, etc.

These walled gardens of succulent sustenance garnished graciously, impressed me most profoundly as offering an ideal for Canadian development. Not only are they attributes of luxurious country estates (of which they should form an essential part) and also might be the chief asset of a modest self-contained suburban property, but that difficult problem of giving distinction to what is familiarly called "the back-yard" of town houses could be solved to satisfaction on the simplified plan of a great walled garden.

FOR those who have not seen these English gardens (and for those who have—revived memories must be pleasant) one would sketch briefly the idea contained within the high brick walls upon which grow fruit trees in company with fluorescent vines. The walls, of course, thanks to our sun, are not necessary for ripening fruit and they would be a purely decorative addition but invaluable to the artistic presentation of the garden. They may be considered among the luxuries of the wealthy, but hedges and fences, or even low brick or stone walls with occasional up-

AT BOWOOD, the Marquis of Lansdowne's Wiltshire seat, the walled garden is of even greater extent—four acres! There potato beds are hedged with lavender (pinks in Canada would be harder) and regal borders of gladiolus stir cabbage to fancy themselves of



A corner of the Kitchen Garden on Lord Treowen's Welsh estate, "Llanora".

some account! Yew alcove seats (cedar or blue spruce would be equally effective) with peonies and a ground planting of pansies alternate with sections of vegetables heading to a lily-pool which forms the heart of this kitchen garden where flowers flirt with vegetables and vegetables in self-defense grow their grandest to show a brave front.

It is obvious what infinite variety there is to be included in this style of garden and even the herbaceous border can be incorporated successfully as at Bowood, where the main entrance to this vegetable display is stately with a border two acres long edging one side of the path which is bordered on the other side by a rose bed of similar extent edged with blue violas and backed by a cedar hedge.

This makes a delightful combination and even the smallest garden will be enhanced by suitable backgrounds such as cedars for floral

Captain H. P. Holt, son of Sir Herbert Holt, of Montreal, has a glorious Wiltshire estate where the high walled garden is surrounded by yet another low wall circling an outer path and on this grow myriads of rock plants in brilliant profusion.

And so on *ad infinitum*, this type of garden suggests infinite possibilities. A meat is the picturesque water supply in the beautiful Welsh walled garden of Lord Treowen who as Sir Ivor Herbert was once a popular staff officer in Canada. Clematis growing on the walls there was a magnificent vine (Wm. Kennett is a divine blue) and

festooned arches beneath which streams flowed from the moat. This element of water in the small garden is essential to variety and the tiniest pool if skilfully designed will give as exquisite pleasure as an ornamental lake.



The Kitchen Garden combines beauty with utility at Bowood, the country seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

rights upon which to festoon vines are modest substitutes to enclose a garden, the main charm of which is its old-fashioned seclusion.

There is the greatest variety in the treatment of the walled garden—elaborate or simple as the need may be—but its main purpose is to cultivate vegetables and small fruits and the head gardener generally sees that this is done to the most artistic advantage. This, then, is the theme by which the small back garden in town (when space cannot be afforded for an expensive floral design) may be developed into a miniature walled garden where potatoes may hobnob with peonies and cabbages consort with kings and queens—or at least their sovereign equal in the flower kingdom!

But there is nothing helter-skelter in such a plan—a formal design is rigidly adhered to for disciplining the vegetables, and the softening influence is left to frivolous flowers to provide. For instance, the walled garden at Bagshot, belonging to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, is an enormous square crossed by four intersections converging in the centre to a beautiful old well-head set within standards of clipped yew. Along each of the four paths which outline the flower-edged vegetable plots is a succession of rose arches forming four great arbors, the main one entered by a beautiful wrought-iron gate surmounted by a crown. It made a picturesque adjunct to the cluster of half-timbered farm buildings nearby. The garage in this manner could form one wall of a tiny garden and cedar trees or Amoor privet are hardy substitutes for the yew.

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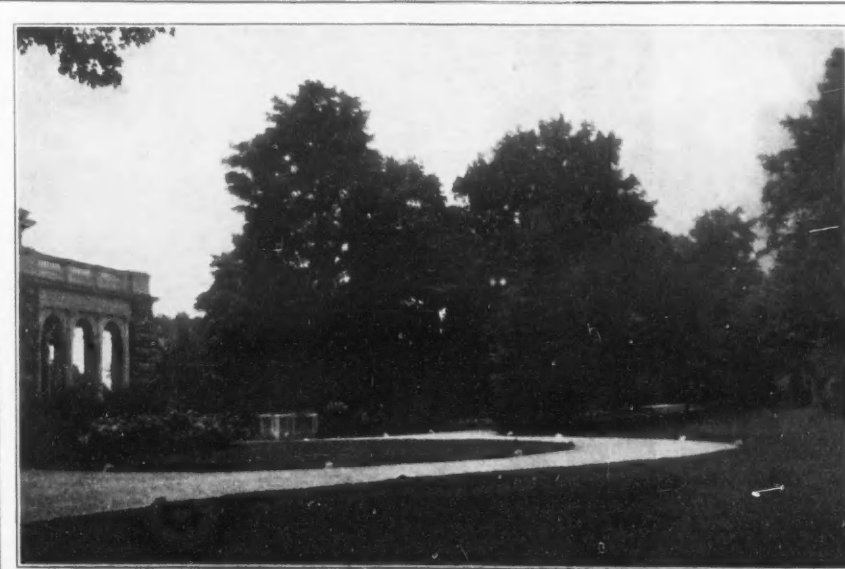
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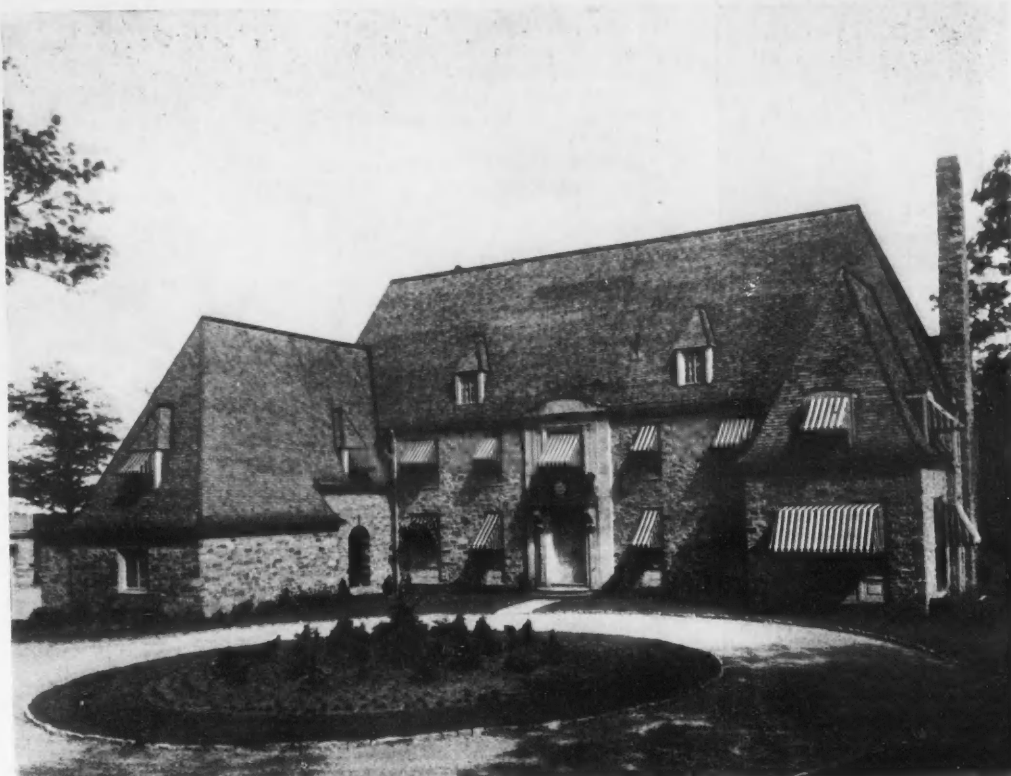
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## CANADIAN HOUSE PLANS

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WRIGHT and NOXON, ARCHITECTS, TORONTO.

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chitectural detail occurring thereon being the entrance itself and the stair landing window immediately above. This motif is in cut stone, and panelled wood doors being deeply revealed. The entrance

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Nor is the garden elevation less

worthy of attention. The variations of the contour of the land have been taken advantage of. Again the success of the composition depends upon scale, proportion, color and texture, rather than on extraneous or superfluous orna-

ment; the exclusive ornamental features being the three extremely simple wrought iron balconies outside of the dining room and library windows.

The building has no entablature proper—it needs none. The rough stone walls terminate in two courses of brick, the lower with the corners projecting (dog-toothwise) and the upper a straight course of stretchers; surmounting these brick courses is the simple cornice which forms the eaves of the roof.

Planting, lawns, stone paths and awnings, all assist in rendering this residence native to its location. It is perfectly familiar with its surroundings. Although new it already blends with its environment and seemingly grows therefrom.

THE interior, though not possessing the element of surprise and unusualness which are found upon the outside, is quite as good. The entrance hall, with its Colonial stair (balusters of just the right contour and contrasting handrail of dark wood), wide panelling and chequered floor, is a cheerful invitation to explore the remainder of the house.

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Planting, lawns, stone paths and awnings, all assist in rendering this residence native to its location. It is perfectly familiar with its surroundings. Although new it already blends with its environment and seemingly grows therefrom.

THE interior, though not possessing the element of surprise and unusualness which are found upon the outside, is quite as good. The entrance hall, with its Colonial stair (balusters of just the right contour and contrasting handrail of dark wood), wide panelling and chequered floor, is a cheerful invitation to explore the remainder of the house.

The fenestration is worthy of study. Here is a most skilful blend-

ing of the long narrow windows with broad and fairly short ones of dormers whose roofs are steeply pitched, and others whose roofs are but a low curved pediment.

Nor is the garden elevation less

worthy of attention. The variations of the contour of the land have been taken advantage of. Again the success of the composition depends upon scale, proportion, color and texture, rather than on extraneous or superfluous orna-

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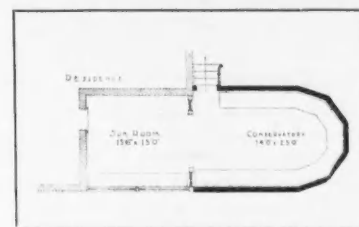


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# The Small Garden

## Ideas for the Kitchen Garden

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

THE gardens most fragrant in memory are not the spacious pleasure grounds but the specific little pleasures forming individual gardens off the sumptuous vistas of great estates. And the fascinating of all are the Walled Gardens sometimes called the Kitchen Gardens.

I think that it is from these walled gardens of England that the average Canadian city garden may derive its most useful inspiration. For within this confined area, of greater or less extent, there is grown, invariably, all the delights specially dear to intimate domestic life—the flowers for cutting, the vegetables for cooking and the fruits for eating—all arranged in distinctive designs incorporating ornamental features such as herbaceous borders, pools, arbors, rock plants, etc.

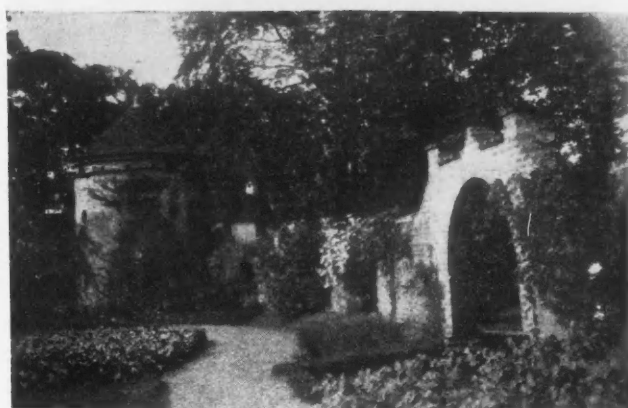
These walled gardens of succulent sustenance garnished graciously, impressed me most profoundly as offering an ideal for Canadian development. Not only are they attributes of luxurious country estates (of which they should form an essential part) and also might be the chief asset of a modest self-contained suburban property, but that difficult problem of giving distinction to what is familiarly called "the back-yard" of town houses could be solved to satisfaction on the simplified plan of a great walled garden.

FOR those who have not seen these English gardens (and for those who have—revived memories must be pleasant) one would sketch briefly the idea contained within the high brick walls upon which grow fruit trees in company with fluorescent vines. The walls, of course, thanks to our sun, are not necessary for ripening fruit and they would be a purely decorative addition but invaluable to the artistic presentation of the garden. They may be considered among the luxuries of the wealthy, but hedges and fences, or even low brick or stone walls with occasional up-

some account! Yew alcove seats (cedar or blue spruce would be equally effective) with peonies and a ground planting of pansies alternate with sections of vegetables heading to a lily-pool which forms the heart of this kitchen garden where flowers flirt with vegetables and vegetables in self-defense grow their grandest to show a brave front.

It is obvious what infinite variety there is to be included in this style of garden and even the herbaceous border can be incorporated successfully as at Bowood, where the main entrance to this vegetable display is stately with a border two acres long edging one side of the path which is bordered on the other side by a rose bed of similar extent edged with blue violas and backed by a cedar hedge. This makes a delightful combination and even the smallest garden will be enhanced by suitable backgrounds such as cedars for floral

festooned arches beneath which streams flowed from the moat. This element of water in the small garden is essential to variety and the tiniest pool if skilfully designed will give as exquisite pleasure as an ornamental lake.



A corner of the Kitchen Garden on Lord Treowen's Welsh estate, "Llanora".



The Kitchen Garden combines beauty with utility at Bowood, the country seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

rights upon which to festoon vines are modest substitutes to enclose a garden, the main charm of which is its old-fashioned seclusion.

There is the greatest variety in the treatment of the walled garden—elaborate or simple as the need may be—but its main purpose is to cultivate vegetables and small fruits and the head gardener generally sees that this is done to the most artistic advantage. This, then, is the theme by which the small back garden in town (when space cannot be afforded for an expensive floral design) may be developed into a miniature walled garden where potatoes may hobnob with peonies and cabbages consort with kings and queens—or at least their sovereign equal in the flower kingdom!

But there is nothing helterskelter in such a plan—a formal design is rigidly adhered to for disciplining the vegetables, and the softening influence is left to frivolous flowers to provide. For instance, the walled garden at Bagshot, belonging to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, is an enormous square crossed by four intersections converging in the centre to a beautiful old well-head set within standards of clipped yew. Along each of the four paths which outline the flower-edged vegetable plots is a succession of rose arches forming four great arbors, the main one entered by a beautiful wrought-iron gate surmounted by a crown. It made a picturesque adjunct to the cluster of half-timbered farm buildings nearby. The garage in this manner could form one wall of a tiny garden and cedar trees or Amoor privet are hardy substitutes for the yew.

Captain H. P. Holt, son of Sir Herbert Holt, of Montreal, has a glorious Wiltshire estate where the high walled garden is surrounded by yet another low wall circling an outer path and on this grow myriads of rock plants in brilliant profusion.

And so on *ad infinitum*, this type of garden suggests infinite possibilities. A moat is the picturesque water supply in the beautiful Welsh walled garden of Lord Treowen who as Sir Ivor Herbert was once a popular staff officer in Canada. Clematis growing on the walls there was a magnificent vine (Wm. Kennett is a divine blue) and



## SCIENCE

## VERSUS

# slavery

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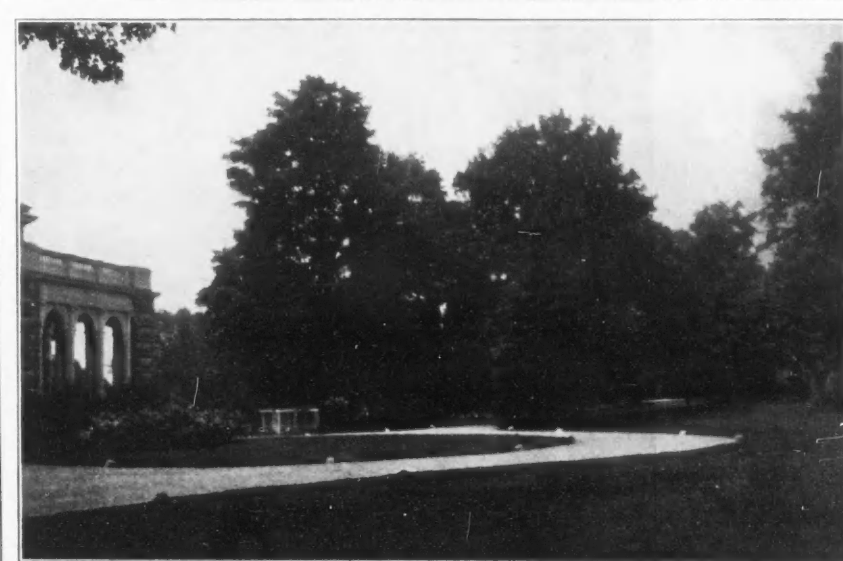
The Crane Corwith Lavatory, C-220-M1, of vitreous china, in white or your choice of eleven charming colors.

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## Beautiful Soup

By SUZETTE

EVERYONE knows the Mock Turtle's song in Alice in Wonderland—"Beautiful soup, so rich and green, Waiting in a hot tureen! Who for such daintiness would not stoop? Soup of the evening, beautiful soup!"

It was open minded of the Mock Turtle to sing such an appreciative song to soup, even though he did it sadly; for the Queen had told Alice that he was the stuff that soups are made of, and his cemetery lot was to be the soup pot that simmers on the back of the stove. His end was inevitable. For I have never met a Mock Turtle except in pieces floating in a soup plate. Unfortunately all soup is not beautiful; in fact there are many persons who think it is a tedious prelude to the real business of the meal.

The habit of serving a thin brown liquid with bits of what tastes like yesterday's custard pudding in it, is to be deplored. Consomme is the correct soup with which to begin a dinner, but it must be good stock consomme, well seasoned. A cream soup, or, as some think, even the well known *petite marmite* beloved by the best restaurants, are both too substantial. Good stock is not difficult to make, and if you are a little more extravagant in the

amount of meat and bones, you can save gas or electricity by not simmering the mixture for so many hours. Add a little sherry to the clear soup just before serving it, or for variety of flavour, either Madeira or Marsala. If you want to surprise your guests you might try *Consomme aux Paillettes d'Or*, which is a clear soup with a little brandy added and minute fragments of sparkling gold leaf.

Thick soups are best served at luncheon and Sunday night supper, or are perfectly suitable for the three course dinner at home, but don't deaden the appetites of your guests before a long dinner. Most people like mushroom soup, and it is easily made. Peel and chop the mushrooms, allowing a pound for eight people. Make a thin white sauce with four tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour, pepper, salt and a quart and a half of milk. Add the chopped mushrooms and cook this mixture covered in the double boiler for three quarters of an hour, and then rub it through a sieve.

THE famous Russian Bortsch is more trouble to make, but its unusual red colour repays the effort. Cook one cupful of chopped carrots, one half cupful of sliced onions, parsley, and one half cupful of chopped celery in three tablespoonfuls of butter for about five minutes. Add a quart



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Refreshingly cool and graceful-looking is this Molyneux race dress in flowered chiffon.

of beef stock and simmer with cloves, allspice, pepper and salt. When this has cooked for forty five minutes add a finely chopped raw red beet, and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Cook it for fifteen minutes, and strain it before serving. This soup should be bright red, and although it dates from the days of Tzarist Russia it seems even more suitable now.

Coming a little nearer home, there is a good Canadian soup that is too little appreciated. The chef at the Chateau Frontenac makes it to perfection, and it is French Canadian split pea soup. Soak a cupful of split peas overnight with a little soda in the water. Drain the peas and simmer them in two quarts of water with a little chopped onion, and a quarter of a pound of fat salt pork. After three hours, when the peas are soft, rub them through a sieve. Make a white sauce with butter, flour and two cupfuls of milk and add the vegetable stock. All thick purees are improved if small fried squares of bread are served with them.

On that night when the unexpected guest appears, and the soup provided can't be stretched sufficiently far, go back to our old friend the Mock Turtle. To a tin of this soup add milk and a dash of sherry. The result is pleasantly unusual, and removes the poor Turtle a little further from the realms of reality.

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## Humanity has good reason to fear pyorrhea



False teeth often follow pyorrhea, which comes to four people out of every five past the age of 40

MANY people are self-conscious and uncomfortable today with false teeth who might have been spared the loss of their own.

Pyorrhea, which comes to four people out of every five who pass the age of forty, can rob you of your teeth and break down your very health if permitted to go unchecked.

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False teeth are a great invention, but keep your own as long as you can. Forhan's Ltd., Montreal.

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FOR THE GUMS



# THE SOCIAL WORLD

My Winnipeg correspondent writes that the Junior League sponsored a fashion show at the Hudson Bay, when members of the League showed the Spring mode.

The main dining room, with its charming green Georgian paneling, looked most attractive with masses of pink roses and Spring blooms, while the outer hall was made spring-like by a parterre of exquisite tulips.

The following were the Junior League hostesses, Mrs. S. P. Gemmils, president, Mrs. Phipps Baker, Mrs. George D. Wood, Mrs. George W. Heffelfinger, Mrs. Arthur L. Brown, Mrs. Herbert O'Grady, Miss Elva Waldon, Miss Ruth McKenzie, Miss Katharine Ryan, Miss K. McMahon and Mrs. E. P. Fetherstonhaugh.

And the models were, Mrs. Arthur Burrows, Mrs. Edward Lisch, Mrs. A. M. Patton, Miss Naomi Clarke, Miss Eleanor Montague, Miss Rosamond Northwood, Mrs. William Anderson, Mrs. Gordon Konantz, Miss Louise Grassby, Miss Florence Stovel, Mrs. James Carruthers, Miss Mary Northwood, Mrs. Charles Erzinger, Mrs. Harold Riley, Mrs. Allan Davidson and Miss Katherine Taylor.

Mrs. D. C. Coleman entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Hugh Baird and Mrs. Frank Ross, while her husband, Mr. D. C. Coleman, also had a luncheon in honor of Mr. Ross and Mr. Baird and of Colonel Charles Villiers, of Victoria, B.C., who is spending a short time in Winnipeg on his way home from the East.

Mrs. Keith Gordon, of Montreal, formerly Miss Diana Campbell, of Winnipeg, is a much feted visitor. She is at present staying with Mrs. Gordon Konantz, and earlier in her visit was the guest of Mrs. Walter Little.

Winnipeg has been entertaining several charming visitors recently. Miss Marion Ross-Collins spent several days as the guest of Miss Marjorie Glasco. Miss Ross-Collins, whose home is in England, is making a second visit to Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Baird, of Montreal, formerly of Winnipeg, arrived from the Pacific Coast and are staying at the Royal Alexandra Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Baird are renewing old friendships and among those who have entertained in their honor are Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kneeland, who had a delightfully arranged dinner for them, after which additional guests arrived and enjoyed an informal dance.

Mrs. Hugh Phillips, who was also entertaining at dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ross, of Montreal, was among those who brought her party on to the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McGregor, of Page, N.D., are the guests of the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. E. C. Harte at Government House. His Honor has left to open the Brandon Winter Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Ten Broecke and officers of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry entertained at a charmingly arranged dance in honor of Princess Patricia's birthday, the 17th of March. Col. and Mrs. Ten Broecke received the guests, most of whom wore the appropriate sprig of shamrock.

A PRETTY early spring wedding took place at Deer Park United Church, Toronto, when Margaret Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Major H. J. Snelgrove, M.A., Ph.D., and the late Mrs. F. H. Harrison, became the bride of Mr. Willard Spenser, Jr., of St. David's, Pa. The Rev. G. Stanley Russell officiated with Mr. Roland Todd at the organ.

The church was artistically decorated with spring flowers and palms. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Major H. P. Snelgrove, V.D. The bride wore a becoming frock of flowered crepe with blue jacket and white felt hat and carried a bouquet of butterfly roses and lily-of-the-valley. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the groom.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Helen Snelgrove, who wore a pretty russett crepe frock with hat and shoes to match and carried Talisman roses.

Mr. Joseph H. Grubb, of St. David's, was best man and Mr. P. E. Webb acted as usher.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's brother where

Mrs. H. P. Snelgrove and Miss Nora Snelgrove received with the bridal party. Mrs. Snelgrove wore a black lace gown with pink georgette, black hat and nosegay of roses.

The bridal couple left for Miami and Havana, the bride travelling in a yellow printed frock and blue hat and coat. On their return they will reside in Detroit.

STATELY palms with ferns and lilies and a profusion of spring blossoms formed the background for the wedding at Canadian Memorial Chapel, Vancouver, which united in marriage Grace Eleanor, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meredith to Mr. Fergus Mutrie, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mutrie, of Vernon, B.C. Guests numbered many college friends of the bride and groom, for both attended the University of British Columbia, where Miss Meredith is affiliated with the Gamma Phi Beta sorority, while Mr. Mutrie is a member of the Phi Kappa Pi fraternity. Rev. H. J. Miller, who also performed the ceremony for the bride's mother and father, officiated at the service, and was assisted by Rev. G. O. Fallis.

Given in marriage by her father, Mr. W. H. Meredith, the bride made a charming picture in her gown of oyster georgette, high waisted, and flaring at the hips into a full skirt which fell in soft ripples to the floor, and was accentuated by a narrow stiffened frill at the hemline. The bodice was finished by a drop shoulder decolletage and by narrow pearl straps. In soft folds the bridal veil of plain net fell from the Juliet cap, which was fastened to her hair with a circlet of orange blossoms. Her slippers were of white brocade and she wore long lace gloves of the same shade. The bridal bouquet was of Ophelia roses, lily of the valley and freesias. Miss Evelyn Meredith was her sister's bridesmaid and her attractive frock was of pale green French georgette, made with a high waistline and the full circular skirt fell to the heels of her green moire slippers. The deep cape collar was shirred at the left shoulder. Her wide mohair hat was of cream, trimmed with a large tailored bow of the same material as the dress. She wore cream lace gloves and she carried a bouquet of yellow rosebuds and pink tulips. Little Miss Flora Isobel Agnew attended the bride as flower girl and wore a quaintly pretty yellow crepe de chine frock designed with a high yoke and ruffled to the floor. She carried a basket of spring flowers. Mr. Kenneth Moffatt, of Victoria, supported the groom as best man, while ushering were Mr. Gordon and Mr. George Meredith. Mr. Frederick Newcombe and Mr. Harold Henderson. During the signing of the register, Miss Kathleen Baird sang "My Prayer."

A reception was later held at the home of the bride's parents, where the rooms were decorated with masses of daffodils, narcissi and trailing ferns. The bridal party, receiving against a background of flowers, were assisted by Mrs. Meredith, mother of the bride, and Mrs. Mutrie, mother of the groom. The former chose a gown of grey georgette and lace, featuring long graceful lines and high belt, while the bodice showed a cowl neckline. This was accompanied by a lace jacket of the same shade. Her black hat was fashioned of straw and she wore a corsage of pink rosebuds.

Navy blue georgette, featuring a long full skirt and high waistline, was chosen by the latter, a beige straw hat trimmed with navy blue and navy shoes completing her ensemble. Mrs. Mutrie also wore a corsage bouquet of pink rosebuds.

The bride chose as her travelling outfit a green ensemble with a large collar of beige lapin. Her blouse was of eggshell satin and her close-fitting beige hat was of soft floss straw, which turned off the face. She wore snake-skin shoes, gloves and bag to match.

Mr. and Mrs. Mutrie left by boat for Seattle and will continue south from there. On their return they will reside in Vernon.

THE Winter Club, of Quebec, was the scene of a festive gathering when, to mark the conclusion of the recent Dominion Championships Tournament, a dinner dance was held. In the large lobby of the club the president, Mr. R. P. Kernan, presented the prizes and Mr. F. T. Handsomebody presided at the dinner. The dining-room of the club was most effectively decorated with spring

flowers and rose colored candles. A few of those present were: Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Kernan, Colonel and Mrs. Frank Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bradley, Mrs. Kenneth Stuart, Miss Dupre, Miss Marjorie Swift, Miss Marguerite Delage, Miss Marjorie Barrow, Mrs. John Porteous, Miss Ruth Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Apidaile, Mrs. F. D. Lafferty, Mrs. Matthewson, Mrs. Allan, Miss M. Purkis, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. G. Manolle, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross, Colonel and Mrs. John H. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Price, Mrs. Dagneau, Mrs. Brunet, Miss Norma Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Warrington, Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Rivard, Mr. C. W. Aikman, Colonel J. G. Blackstock, Miss Helen Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Brown, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Coulombe, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Henderson, Mr. C. L. Jones, Mr. J. M. Taylor and Mr. H. North.

Vancouver continues to be a long lap ahead of Toronto with its Spring flowers and preparations for yachting. A number of yachts are all ready for a cruise during the Easter holidays and the compass of many will point towards Mr. Bertram H. Sinclair's picturesque home at Pender Harbor where one is always assured of a friendly welcome. A large fireplace greets one on first entering the spacious living room with its walls lined with books and innumerable trophies of the hunt.

Among those planning the trip are, Vice-Commodore B. L. Johnson on his yacht, "Westward Ho". His crew will be Mr. B. L. Johnson, Jr., Mr. H. Jellett, and Mr. J. Haswell. The "Minerva", with Fleet Captain Hubert Wallace, will take Mr. Blake Wilson, Mr. Garame King, Mr. Hiram Wooster and Mr. Pete Marshall. On Mr. Roy Ginn's "Truant" will be Mr. Fred Whitehead and Dr. H. L. Campbell.

## Week-End Notes

(Continued from Page 18)

styles, smocking originated in England, and so far no machine has been invented that can reproduce its effect. This probably accounts for its lasting style value. A pastel coloured silk frock with short sleeves, a little round collar and fine close smocking for about four inches beneath the shoulder yoke is the ideal frock for a child's "dress up" occasion. Frilly petticoats on bigger children, and matching bloomers on tiny ones should accompany it. For day wear in cold weather fine jersey is ideal, the "chilprufe" type of frock for wee ones, the slightly more substantial jerseys for their bigger sisters. These too are smocked by hand. Jersey is light, warm, and elastic enough to give great freedom. Liberty prints—those cunning little flower and fruit patterns in delicious colours on white washing silk or wool challis, are the smartest figured materials for little girls. A little collar and cuff of accenting organdy or silk, or the conventional smocking is all the trimming they should have.

The smartest little girls' coats are always plainly tailored. The newest for spring are in homespun, basket weaves, or flannel finished cloth in lovely soft blues, beiges, greens, or mauves, with small stitched hats of the material to match them. A band of the hat material or grosgrain ribbon is of course every bit of trimming a smart child's hat ever has. Smart English children always wear soft slippers of white buck, red morocco, or brown kid, indoors. They look charming, and ought to have a place in our children's shoe cupboards as well as the ubiquitous black patent leather slippers which are purely an American fashion.

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## SOCIAL CALENDAR

### Marriages

A pretty early Spring wedding took place at Deer Park United Church, Toronto, when Margaret Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Major H. J. Snelgrove, M.A., Ph.D., and the late Mrs. F. H. Harrison, became the bride of Mr. Willard Spenser, Jr., of St. Davids, Pa. The Rev. G. Stanley Russell officiated, with Mr. Roland Todd at the organ.

The bride, given in marriage by her brother, Major H. P. Snelgrove, V.D., wore a becoming gown of flowered crepe with blue jacket and felt hat and carried a bouquet of roses and lily-of-the-valley. Her only ornament was a diamond pin, the gift of the groom.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's brother, where Mrs. H. P. Snelgrove and Miss Nora Snelgrove received with the bridal party. After a honeymoon in Miami and Havana, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Spenser will reside in Detroit.

### Travellers

SUB-LEUT. E. W. FINCH-NOYES, R.C.N., has returned from England to Canada on foreign service leave. Squadron Leader R. S. Grandy, R.C.A.F., has arrived in London, England, to take over duties of Liaison Officer at the Air Ministry in succession to Squadron Leader A. B. Shearer, R.C.A.F., who is returning to Canada.

Major H. W. Niven, D.S.O., P.C.C.L.I., has returned to Canada after attending the Senior Officers School, Sheerness, England.

Engineer Commander F. H. Jefferson, R.C.N., has been appointed to H.M.C.S. "Saguenay".

Engineer Commander G. L. Stephens, R.C.N., has been appointed to H.M.C.S. "Skeena".

Mrs. Ross Strang, of Quebec, has sailed from Halifax to spend some time in England.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Duggan, of Montreal, have returned from Bermuda where Mrs. Duggan spent the winter.

Lady Meredith and Mrs. Andrew A. Allan, of Montreal, have been spending some time in Atlantic City.

DAME Rachel Crowdy, of London, England, has been the guest of her brother, Mr. James F. Crowdy, in Ottawa.

Madame Armand Lavergne, of Quebec, is spending some time in the Capital with Mr. Lavergne, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mrs. G. G. S. Lindsay, who has been spending the winter in Barbados, will return to Toronto about May 1.

Lieut.-Colonel Cortland Fages and Mrs. Fages, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Donohue in Florida for the past few weeks, are back in Quebec.

Miss Betty Fauquier, of Quebec, who has been in Scotland the guest of the Hon. and Mrs. Kenneth Weir, has now gone to the South of France for a few weeks.

Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, of Toronto, and Miss Betty Ellsworth are going to Atlantic City to spend the Easter season.

CAPTAIN CLARKE ALEXANDER, of Montreal, who has been spending the winter in Florida, is expected back in town the end of the week.

Mrs. Aemilius Jarvis, Jr., of Toronto, sailed on March 27 on the "Duchess of Richmond" for England, and will join her mother, Mrs. J. B. Reid, in London.

The Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perodeau, are leaving in April to spend several months in Europe. Mr. Perodeau will be the guest of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Archibald Douglas Crabbe, in London, for some time.

Mrs. W. B. Woods, Mrs. J. D. Woods and Mrs. C. W. Band are among the Toronto passengers who sailed on the "Ile de France" to spend Easter in Paris.

Mrs. Harris McPhedran and Miss Isobel McPhedran, of Toronto, are leaving in May to spend three months in Europe.

Mrs. Arthur Drummond and Mrs. G. T. Dowling, of Montreal, will spend Easter with Mr. George Drummond, in France.

Mrs. E. F. Fraser, of Ottawa, and Major Hugh Fraser, of Okanagan Falls, B.C., have been spending some time at the Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, California.

Mrs. John W. Young-Smith, of

Shediac Cape, N.B., has left for Paris, France, to visit her grand-daughter, Miss Lucy Cowl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Cowl, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Mullins and Miss Margherite Mullins, of Kingston, have sailed by the S.S. "Duchess of York" to spend several weeks in the West Indies.

Mrs. Charles W. Palmer and Miss Alice A. Currie, of Montreal, are guests at the "Frascati" in Bermuda. Mr. Ernest Bruce, who spent the winter on the Pacific Coast, has returned to Hamilton, Ont.

MISS Audrey E. Ellison, of Montreal, has sailed from Saint John, N.B., by the "Montrose" for Liverpool. While abroad she will visit France and Germany to continue her vocal studies.

Mrs. A. P. Turner and her daughters, Helen and Mary, of Toronto, have been guests at the "Princess" in Bermuda.

Sir Percy and Lady Sherwood, of Ottawa, are sailing for Europe by the "Duchess of Richmond".

Major and Mrs. F. T. McKean, who recently returned to Montreal after a trip to the West Indies and other southern points, are leaving soon for Toronto to take up their residence in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Morgan, of Montreal, have left for New York, whence they sail by the "Saturnia" for Cannes, to be away five weeks.

Mrs. Donald MacDonald, of Quebec, has left for Montreal, for a short stay and is the guest of Lady Forget.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming, of Ottawa, intend leaving early in June for England to visit their son-in-law and daughter, the Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, and will be in England and on the Continent for several months. During their absence their residence, "Wynyard", Rockcliffe Park, will be occupied by the Hon. the Minister for the United States in Canada, and Mrs. McNider.

Lieut.-Colonel D. B. Dunbar, R.C.E., has arrived in Quebec from Calgary to take up his duties as District Staff Officer of the Quebec Military District.

Lieut.-Colonel George Vanier, who spent a few days in Quebec, has returned to Montreal for a short visit before sailing for Geneva.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Rawlings, of Montreal, and Miss Margaret Rawlings are expected home at the end of this week from Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Black, of Montreal, are at present in Algiers, having spent the winter abroad, and are leaving there shortly for the South of France, where they will remain for a short time prior to sailing for home on April 10.

Miss Jeannette MacPhail, of Saint John, N.B., who has been the guest of her brother, Mr. J. G. MacPhail and Mrs. MacPhail, in Ottawa, has left for Kingston to visit another brother, Colonel Alexander MacPhail and Mrs. MacPhail.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, of Toronto, will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sinclair abroad when they sail on April 8.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hardy, Saint Louis Road, Quebec, have left for Washington, where, after a short stay, they will continue to New York and from that port sail for Europe. They will spend some time travelling abroad.

MISS ISOBEL ROSS, daughter of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, is in Montreal visiting Mrs. F. Parker Boothie, Cote des Neiges Road.

Miss Ruth Wilkerson, of Denver, Colorado, has been visiting Mrs. Harold Riley in Winnipeg.

Miss Barbara Mitchell is the guest of Mrs. John B. Richardson in Winnipeg, on her way home from England to Victoria, B.C., where she will live in future.

Mr. W. A. Murphy, of Winnipeg, has left for Victoria, B.C., where he will join Mrs. Murphy on her return from Honolulu where she has spent the winter.

Captain Guy Simonds, of Winnipeg, has returned from Regina where he has spent the last three months, and Captain Christopher Vokes will leave for Regina shortly.

Lady Watson and Mrs. J. M. Stobo of Quebec, have sailed from New York to spend the next few months travelling abroad.

The Hon. and Mrs. H. H. Stevens, have left for Bermuda and the British West Indies.

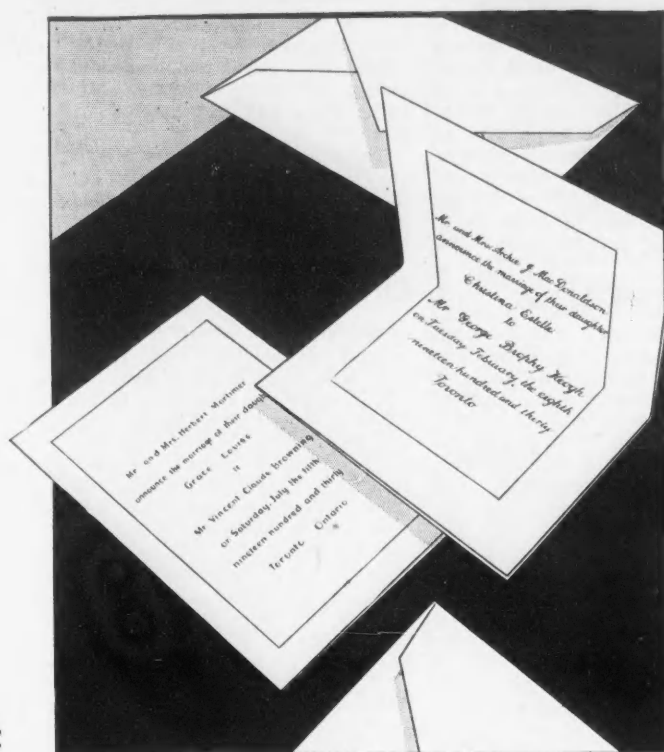
Lt. Colonel Humphry Snow, comptroller of the Household to His Excellency the Governor General, the Earl of Bessborough, has arrived back from England.



MISS JOYCE LYON

Debutante daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Mortimer Lyon, Toronto, who will be one of the programme sellers at the opening Musicales of the new Auditorium.

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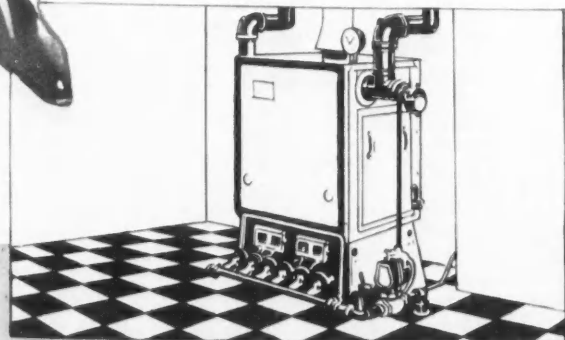
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## WILL BRITAIN ABANDON FREE TRADE?

Tariff Policies of Other Countries, Together With Revenue Needs of British Government, Are Steadily Pushing Britain Toward Protection

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London



A MONUMENT TO THE ARCHITECTURAL GENIUS OF MODERN MAN

With its mooring mast bared of the maze of scaffolding which surrounded it, the new Empire State Building in New York, the world's tallest, makes this imposing view, as seen from the air. The huge building looks down with majesty upon the neighboring skyscrapers in the mid-town section of Manhattan.

—Wide World Photo by Fairchild Aerial Surveys.

## AN ECONOMIC CONTRAST

Western Freedom Opposed to Russian Serfdom—  
Slow Progress of Social Economy in Canada

By J. ALEX. AIKIN

THE most urgent world and community problem is that of economic distribution.

Its solution will promote international peace and domestic social justice. In the past hundred and fifty years the increase in production of all kinds of commodities has greatly exceeded the demand, with large reserves of productive capacity. During the war years, 1914-19, when millions of men were absent from their usual vocations, the aggregate volume of commodities produced annually was greater than it had been in former years of peace.

Now we have come into a period in which, through lack of buying power, the ordinary needs of the community have to be curtailed, and prices reduced until there is a better balanced relation between supply and demand. There is more social discontent to-day in North America than there ever was concerning the political economy and social structure of this western world.

This unrest is not explainable on the head of socialism or of communism, but rather that lack of confidence, lighter volume of trade and much unemployment have caused difficulty and distress.

In these circumstances it is not difficult to discern an open-mindedness on the part of western people toward the Union of Socialist and Soviet Republics of Russia. The economic experiment being tried out there is decisively different from the political economy of western nations. The Stalin five-year plan of industrial development has attracted universal attention, the reports agreeing in this, that there is marked progress with plans and good prospects of reaching the objectives within the term. Nothing succeeds like success, particularly in its psychological effect.

THE theory of state communism is highly objectionable to Canadians, and when it takes the form of public demonstrations, associated with indiscretions of poor leadership and police violence, the impression deepens that it is something alien we prefer to study at a distance.

But when dependable reports indicate progress with the five-year plan designed to make Russia more self-sustaining and economically secure for a higher standard of living, there is a disposition to pay some attention to the available facts.

It becomes evident that an event of first-rate importance is transpiring in Russia about which Canadians should be informed. From being a bankrupt state with a currency not recognised by any western nation, there is a prospect that Russia will, within a few years, be able to transact trade on a scale to compel the western world to make terms.

The foreign trade of Russia increased 17 per cent. during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1930, according

to Russian official statistics given out by the Department of Commerce at Washington. Russia's total foreign trade amounted to \$1,035,000,000 for the period, of which \$534,000,000 were imports and \$501,000,000 exports.

Imports increased 21 per cent. over the previous year, 1928-29, and exports increased 14 per cent. Imports of manufactured goods increased 85 per cent., mainly machinery, electrical equipment, farm implements, tractors and automotive products, practical evidence of application of capital and industry to the five-year plan. Imports of cotton decreased, suggesting success of production of raw cotton on domestic lands of the Soviet Union. Exports of Russian products were mainly oil, lumber, coal and grain.

BY COMPARISON, it will be observed that the total external trade of Canada for the 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1930, was \$2,106,397,000, approximately double that of Russia. But it should be noted that Canada's foreign trade decreased 20 per cent. in the period, while Russian foreign trade increased about 17 per cent.

Ultimate failure of the five-year plan is predicted by Stephen Leacock. He justifies that conclusion, not by disputing Russian statistics, but on the assumption that human nature and the love of freedom will overcome what he terms the greatest despotism the world has ever seen.

The Stalin five-year plan is ambitious and well advertised. It is designed to widen and increase production in agriculture and industry generally to a degree which will permit of exports in wheat, lumber, oils, minerals, paper and pulpwood, steel products, farm implements, tractors, automobiles, locomotives and railway rolling stock, textiles, wood products of all kinds, all of which means Russia may prove to be another competitor for world trade comparable with one of the big five, Britain, Germany, France, the United States and Canada.

Power development proceeds on a grand scale as part of the plan, and improved railway facilities will surely follow operation of the steel mills under construction. In terse form, the Russians are engaged on a national industrial development plan designed to make their country competent and secure among the nations, and which will enable them to raise the standard of living up to a level comparable with that of western nations.

Mustapha Kemal has been quietly working on a similar plan for Turkey, striving to make his country less dependent on other countries for staple supplies, and able to produce a larger portion of those requirements at home.

(Continued on Page 33)

ALTHOUGH Britain's national revenue has been coming in more copiously than was expected during the last few weeks, it is common knowledge that the British Budget for 1930-31, which closed at the end of March, will result in a deficit of probably not less than £20,000,000, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer is faced with a considerably larger prospective deficit for the financial year 1931-32.

It is also a matter of agreement that the present level of direct taxation has reached the limit of economic desirability and Mr. Snowden himself has stated that any future increase in taxation bearing upon industry would be "the last straw".

There is no reason, therefore, for surprise that the question is being freely asked whether in next month's Budget Mr. Snowden will forsake his free-trade principles and close the gap in the National finances by imposing a tariff for revenue purposes.

It is also extremely significant that in the same week two prominent Liberals and former protectionists of the free-trade doctrine have advocated the immediate imposition of a revenue tariff. The first is Sir John Simon, who, on the right wing of the Liberal Party, holds a strategic position which is being very carefully watched by the country; the other is the famous economist, Mr. J. M. Keynes.

SO FAR, Sir John Simon has not elaborated his proposition; but Mr. Keynes, in an article in the current issue of a weekly journal, has told us precisely what is in his mind.

He would tax all imported commodities except certain prominent raw materials which constitute a major part of certain goods subsequently exported. And he would have two simple rates of duty, namely, 15% for all manufactured goods and 5% for food stuffs and raw materials. He would also devise a system whereby rebates were allowed on semi-manufactured materials used for the manufacture of exports.

Mr. Keynes says that he would remove the tariff as soon as wholesale prices returned to their 1929 level. He claims that the rise in the cost of living in Great Britain as a result of the tariff would be negligible, and that the increased cost of products for export would be very small. On all these three points Mr. Keynes is open to criticism. Economists are not impressed by his promise that there would be no considerable rise in prices, any more than they were by similar promises made and broken in protectionist countries.

Again, no student of politics can take seriously the proposal that the tariff should be removed when the emergency has passed. It is a commonplace of economic history that when once a country adopts a tariff it remains a protectionist country and the usual

(Continued on Page 36)

Service and Control  
Vital Sales Builders!

That times of business depression are test periods for industry, pointing out the necessity for "tightening up" of efficiency standards for some, and justifying the aggressive, wide-awake policies of others, is illustrated by the recent histories of many Canadian firms. "There is always plenty of room on top", and in such times as these the leadership of businesses which have been soundly established and efficiently operated stands out in bolder relief.

A definite example is Avon Knit Limited. "Four years ago," W. J. Pearson, General Manager, told SATURDAY NIGHT, "we realized that it would be possible to produce in Canada tailored knitted sportswear equal to the finest imported garments, at a lower price. Dealers who formerly were forced to place their order in Europe three or four months in advance could now depend upon three weeks delivery of the same type of merchandise. With this idea in mind we installed in our factory in Stratford the most modern knitting equipment available. We applied to our operations the individual craftsmanship attitude of the European knitters, plus a merchandising policy gauged to meet Canadian conditions."

"In a rich field it has been the policy of this Company to adjust production carefully to demand through the ability of our sales department to keep close check on a limited number of cautiously chosen dealers in key points. The result has been that it would be very difficult to trace any effect of 'depression' upon our sales. A national advertising campaign in quality media for this year is our answer to the question 'Have you confidence in 1931?'"



NOT since the current depression began has sentiment regarding the business outlook been so confused as at present. There is so little to indicate a definite trend in any direction, and so many explanations, solutions and exhortations of all kinds are being handed out, that the average man is quite at a loss to know what to expect. For a year and a half he has been assured almost every day that business recovery was just around the corner, but he has seen it stay around the corner and today is more than a little fed up with cheery optimism of the slap-on-the-back variety.

MR. BUSINESS MAN does not believe today that "recovery is just around the corner"; while he is inclined to accept the suggestion that we are experiencing or have already passed the lowest point of the depression, he feels that recovery is likely to be a slow, perhaps painfully slow process and that no useful purpose is served in deluding ourselves in that regard. On the latter point particularly I feel sure he is right; I think that we shall come through this depression in better shape and emerge from it earlier if we adjust ourselves to conditions as they are instead of to what they were or what we would have them.

THAT, of course, is all that business is doing in these matters of dividend cuts and omissions which have so disturbed investors; it is getting its house in order. In a number of cases the step taken was long overdue; reluctance to cut the rate of dividend payments to a level commensurate with earnings was pushing the concerns in question deeper and deeper into the hole. Thus the fact of the reduction—whether made to obviate the necessity of drawing on reserves or to strengthen the company's position for future needs—cannot properly be regarded as other than a highly constructive step.

IT IS the companies which are not willing to face conditions and adjust their affairs accordingly which are the ones to beware of, and far-sighted shareholders of basically-sound corporations which have temporarily reduced or suspended dividends, have more reason to feel encouragement than dismay.

EVERYWHERE men are saying that "something must be done to stabilize business, to prevent these violent fluctuations between prosperity and depression." The trouble is that we only feel this way in times of depression; when times are good we don't want to do anything that might reduce the level of prosperity, even to achieve a possible stabilization. The trouble is that we recognize only depression as evil and as something to be done away with, not the condition of inflation which precedes and produces it and which we misname prosperity.

AS LONG as this mental attitude persists business reactions will continue to be as inevitable a part of business life as business booms; in fact they are the reverse swing of the pendulum. It is not at all likely that they will be done away with as long as people tend to be optimistic and pessimistic in the mass and by spells. One or the other mood carries the trend of the moment to an extreme from which a reaction is inevitable.



WHEN optimism rules prices mount, expenses grow, debts accumulate, and from top to bottom there is likely to be a lack of resources in reserve, which eventually is a source of fatal weakness. There must be reserve resources somewhere to stop a panic or end a depression, and the longer the period of prosperity the greater is the number of persons who have everything in margins of some kind and nothing in reserve resources. Too many are not in position to stand a reverse of the rising trend, and yet it is a certainty that a period of prosperity will engender an excess of optimism which will discount the future unduly.

AS THESE tendencies and conditions which are responsible for the business cycle have their roots in human nature itself, it need not be supposed that they can be readily overcome. Although everybody, from the richest corporation down to the worker who loses his job, suffers losses in these business reactions, everybody can provide himself with some degree of protection against their ill effects by accumulating reserves in time of prosperity. The wisdom of laying by something for the proverbial rainy day has come down from generation to generation, and the more generally it is practised the less disastrous will be the business depressions in their effect on the individual and on society generally.

Probably every man or woman who has an income can save a portion of it if he really wants to. To want to do so he must first be convinced of the danger of being without a financial reserve, and this lesson is being driven home to many by the severity and extent of the current depression.



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### Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend  
A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1931, payable 15th April, 1931, to shareholders of record March 31st, 1931.  
By order of the Board,  
JAS. H. WEBB,  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Montreal, Feb. 25th, 1931.

### POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 6

A DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents (50c.) per share being at the rate of Two Dollars (\$2.00) per annum, on the No. 6 Common Stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending April 30th, 1931, payable May 20th, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 30th, 1931.  
By order of the Board,  
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary,  
Montreal, March 20th, 1931.

### English Electric COMPANY of Canada, Ltd.

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Seventy-five cents (75c.) on the Class "A" Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1931, payable April 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record March 31st, 1931.  
By order of the Board,  
A. MUNDY,  
Secretary,  
Toronto, March 25th, 1931.

# GOLD & DROSS

## An Active High-Pressure Outfit

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I wonder if you have ever heard of the St. Lawrence Securities Company, of Montreal. These people are apparently promoting Evangeline Gold Mines, Ltd., with properties in Nova Scotia. They are very enthusiastic in the sale of their stock as they are sending considerable literature and making long distance calls to residents of this city. I would appreciate any information and your opinion of this outfit.

—A. N., Rochester, N. Y.

St. Lawrence Securities of Montreal has been pushing the sale of Evangeline Gold Mines by methods which, in my opinion, warrant immediate investigation by the Quebec authorities.

High pressure tactics have been employed in well authenticated cases and absurdly inaccurate statements have been made over long distance telephone to prospective stock buyers in the New England states as well as in New York state. It is hard to get evidence of a telephone conversation but if some of the claims advanced by the salesmen of St. Lawrence Securities with respect to Evangeline could be pinned on them it would make an interesting case.

Evangeline is a gold prospect in Nova Scotia which was promoted by a firm which later got into difficulties, the head of the firm being now in jail and the company in bankruptcy. There was left after the fiasco a large block of the stock which appears to have fallen into the hands of St. Lawrence Securities. At any rate they are pushing it hard.

The property has some merit as a prospect only; gold values interesting in themselves, have been revealed in a limited amount of exploration work. One of the claims of the pushers is that the company has a mill and will go into production. This is technically true. There is a tiny plant, which might handle 10 tons a day but this means nothing to shareholders. The stock, under the circumstances, should not be bought, in spite of the chance the property may have.

## Canada Paving and Supply

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have had quite a bit of my money in the first preferred stock of Canada Paving and Supply Company, Ltd., which was strongly recommended to me as a very promising investment by the firm. I bought it from. I have watched this stock go down wondering what was wrong and it now is just about half what I paid for it, leaving out the common I got for bonus which has never been any good to me. I am worried and would like to know what to do. Should I take my loss or hold?

—R. J., Windsor, Ont.

I hesitate to advise you to sell Canada Paving first preferred at current prices of 50 and take a loss of half your original investment. To be sure, there is a distinct possibility at the present time that dividend payments will not be continued on this stock, but at the worst I think that such a condition should be only temporary. In view of the company's record, and apparently able management, I think it should be able to weather satisfactorily the present depression.

You observe that in 1930 the company was much harder hit than was anticipated, the margin of earnings over dividend requirements on the first preferred being only \$10,717. This was certainly a severe drop from the \$15.56 per share of preferred earned in 1929, and seems to be due to the fact that the Border Cities district, in which the company chiefly operates, was quite badly hit by the depression. To overcome this disadvantage of localization, the company has already extended its operations afield. During the year, also, its acquisition of the Windsor Sand and Gravel Company has put it in a better position with respect to acquisition of raw materials.

Should the company be able to continue first preferred dividends during 1931, you will not be so badly off, and I think that eventual recovery in the price of this stock is certain. Better business is anticipated both from the influx of United States companies as a result of tariff increases and from Government contracts, Canada Paving should get its share of whatever is going.

## A Big-Hearted Salesman

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have a \$1,000 bond of the Great Lakes Paper Company which has stopped paying dividends. I bought this bond from \_\_\_\_\_ and Co. of Toronto and they told me it was a good investment, so I was pretty mad when the interest stopped. Now I have a chance to get rid of it. A salesman called the other day and offered me bonds of the Canada Power and Paper which he said he had got at a bargain. He offered me \$2,000 worth of these bonds for my \$1,000 one of the Great Lakes. He showed me a circular about Canada Power and Paper and it certainly looks like a big strong company to me. He said the bonds were cheap now because the company was not popular with some people in the cities. He wanted me to make the deal right away but I told him I was going to write you first. I expect him back inside of a week, so please answer right away.

—J. F., Orangeville, Ont.

I wouldn't be at all surprised if the salesman didn't show up again if you told him you were going to get SATURDAY NIGHT'S advice on such a deal. If by any chance he should, I suggest that you call the nearest policeman, as the man is an out-and-out crook.

Here is the way his "gyp" game works out. Great Lakes Paper first mortgage bonds are currently quoted at around 53. Canada Power and Paper debentures are worth from 10 to 11. Therefore, if he got your Great Lakes paper bond he could sell it for \$530 while the \$2,000 (par value, not market value) of Canada Power debentures which he would give you would cost him just \$220. Instead of giving you any bargain he would be directly doing you out of \$310.

Incidentally you will be interested in knowing that the "people in the cities" the salesman told you about have very good reason for their feeling about Canada Power and Paper. Not only is no interest being paid on the debentures but it was revealed at the annual meeting that there is practically no possibility of any being paid under present conditions. Apparently there will have to be a more or less drastic cutting down of the company's capitalization, and it is certain, I think, that debenture holders will have to make substantial sacrifices in order to protect their equity in the company.

With regard to Great Lakes Paper, the chief trouble appears to be shortage of cash. It is possible that arrangements may be made for the payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds, but if the bondholders should be forced to take the company over I think there should be comparatively little difficulty in realizing the full amount of the first mortgage bond issue. At the worst, you are certainly better off with a Great Lakes first mortgage bond than with Canada Power and Paper debentures at fancy prices.

Incidentally there has been a lot of this selling of securities at prices away above the actual market, throughout Ontario. The Security Frauds Prevention Act, under which salesmen must register, is designed to deal with just such offences and I would urge that you give the name of your particular crooked friend to the Attorney-General's Department at once. Any investor, considering buying securities from an unknown salesman, should as well secure outside disinterested advice and accurate quotations.

## The Outlook for Dome

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would like very much to get your opinion on Dome gold mine. What is the capitalization and output and what dividend are they paying? I have been advised to sell municipal bonds and invest in this stock so I would like some facts and your valuable advice.

—L. K., Edmonton, Alta.

I hesitate to advise you to sell bonds and buy Dome, particularly since you do not give me any details of your general circumstances and investment position. I can, however, give you facts of importance which should enable you to decide definitely whether or not you wish to be represented in this security.

Dome Mines Limited has 953,334 shares issued and on this issue it is currently paying 25 cents quarterly, or \$1 per share per year. There is no issue of preferred and no bonded indebtedness. Behind each share of stock is a cash valuation invested in bonds and other gilt edge securities of \$5 per share. The company recently built a new 1,500 ton mill and is earning well over \$2 per share annually. It has at least four years' ore in sight and costs will be low.

The stock is selling at around \$12.50 per share, or to yield eight per cent. It is one of the best of the dividend paying gold stocks.

Looking to the future it is fairly clear that in four or five years the company will have a cash equity of around \$10 a share. In the meantime it will pay at least \$1 per share per year. This is not a bad outlook. Also the company has irons in the fire which might cause a market move.

## Agnew-Surpass Shoe

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have some of the preferred stock of Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores Limited which I bought from an investment firm in Toronto almost two years ago. I have not thought much about it, as the dividend was paid regularly, but recently a salesman for another company told me the stock was now worth only around \$87. What is the reason for this? I am worried as I paid about \$100 for this and always thought it was a good investment. I don't want to sell it at a loss if I can help and I would appreciate your advice on what to do and any information on how the company is doing. Thanks very much.

—J. S. D., Kitchener, Ont.

I don't think you need to worry particularly about your Agnew-Surpass preferred and I wouldn't advise you to sell it at the present time and take a loss. The salesman is correct as to the price—\$87, but I think the only reason for this figure is the generally low level of security prices and not any serious factor affecting the company adversely. Obviously it has felt the general depression and I certainly would not be surprised to see lower earnings for the fiscal year ending May 31 next, but I do not think that you have any cause for worry as to the continuance of your preferred dividend.

As a matter of fact I understand on good authority that the preferred dividend was earned by a satisfactory margin in the first six months of the fiscal year, that is up to November 30 last. In the year 1929-30 the preferred dividend was earned 2 1/2 times and during that period sales increased by 16 per cent. and net profit by 15 per cent.

The last report showed a satisfactory balance-sheet position and 48 stores in operation at the end of the year. You possibly know that the company, which previously operated in Ontario and Quebec only, has now entered the Maritimes and is opening a chain of stores in the principal cities.

Agnew-Surpass which controls the manufacture as well as the retailing of shoes appears to have coordinated its various units satisfactorily and to possess an efficient and energetic management. While naturally not in the highest investment category, I consider the preferred stock of this company well worth holding.

## Can. Celanese Worth Holding

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am holding some preferred stock of Canadian Celanese, Ltd., which I bought some time ago when I saw that you recommended it as a reasonable speculation. At the present time I have a profit of around 13 points on this stock. I hear that the company has just issued a good report, but possibly this has been discounted for some time and I should sell now if I want to get my profit. I don't need to do so and will hold it if you still consider this stock reasonably attractive. For your guidance I may say that I can take a fair chance with this portion of my holdings. What would you advise?

—W. P., Montreal, Que.

Since you can afford to speculate—and Celanese preferred remains a speculation and not an investment—I would advise you to hold. I see that you are familiar with the effect that reports often have on the market and since you are an investor of the type which keeps in touch with developments, I think that Celanese offers opportunities for you. The chief point of interest at the present time is whether or not directors intend to continue dividend payments on the preferred, as is the general belief in the absence of official statement. Should this course be followed, I think you might well look for reasonable appreciation in your stock.

As you possibly know, for the first time in its

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## Announcement

The Dominion Life Assurance Company announces that its Branch Offices in North Bay and Halleybury have been consolidated into one Branch, to be known as the Northern Ontario Branch, with headquarters in the Capitol Theatre Block, North Bay.

Mr. D. F. Connell, C.L.U., is Manager of the Northern Ontario Branch. Mr. F. N. McNally, of Halleybury, has been appointed the Company's Supervisor for Northern Ontario.



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## The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

Preference Dividend No. 79

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-three and three quarters cents (43 3/4c) on the new Preference Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1931, payable May 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 7th, 1931.

By Order of the Board,  
H. S. ALEXANDER, Secretary,  
Hamilton, Ontario,  
February 25th, 1931.

## The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

Ordinary Dividend No. 57

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-three and three quarters cents (43 3/4c) on the new Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1931, payable May 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 7th, 1931.

By Order of the Board,  
H. S. ALEXANDER, Secretary,  
Hamilton, Ontario,  
February 25th, 1931.

## General Motors Increases Group Insurance to Over \$500,000,000

GENERAL Motors Corporation has recently become the first half billion dollar policyholder in the history of life insurance. Mr. A. P. Sloan, Jr., announces an agreement to that effect with the Metropolitan Life under which group life insurance that is expected to total more than \$200,000,000 will be made available to General Motors dealers and their employees, a number estimated at 150,000. The eligible dealer organizations are located in every state in the Union and every Province in Canada. Already the largest group policyholder, with nearly \$350,000,000 of life insurance in force on the 160,000 employees of its divisions, subsidiaries and affiliates, General Motors, by the inclusion of its dealers in the group, thus will increase the total life insurance benefits well past the \$500,000,000 mark.

# GOLD & DROSS

history, Celanese earned its preferred dividend last year (without taking arrears into account), net having doubled during the fiscal period. Earnings amounted to 9.02 per share on the preferred and 72 cents on the common, as compared with \$4.06 on the preferred and an indicated deficit of \$1.06 per share of common the year before. Doubtless you are also aware that last year the company paid a 3 1/2 per cent. dividend on the preferred and that at the end of the year, arrears amounted to \$29.75. Prospective payment of this, naturally over a period, constitutes one of the attractions to the stock.

While the balance sheet of the company at the end of 1930 disclosed a satisfactory financial position and sales appeared to be steadily expanding, it must be remembered that current business conditions are not any too good, and it is quite reasonable to question whether or not the company can duplicate in the present fiscal year, its success of last. There are other factors, such as style trends, which might also have an adverse effect. I incline, however, to look on the brighter side. I believe that Canadian Celanese, after an uphill battle, has succeeded in working itself into a strong trade position.

## POTPOURRI

D. W., Montreal, Que. LOCARNO COPPER was formed to explore groups of claims in Clercy and Dufresnoy townships, Quebec. Later certain other properties were taken up but all were dropped, as no evidence of values was found. Then the company moved its scene of operations to Nova Scotia where in the Stormont area a gold proposition was tackled; several other properties were added, including one which had a small production years ago. A small mill was bought but I have not heard of it operating. The company has not demonstrated any earning power and the future of stock is decidedly doubtful.

M. G., Pembroke, Ont. I would advise you to continue holding your BATHURST POWER AND PAPER COMPANY shares for the present at any rate, rather than sell at current low quotations. The company's earnings have been sharply reduced, like those of other newsprint companies, by the very adverse conditions prevailing in that industry, but the worst is probably now over and the outlook is for gradual improvement over a period of time. This should naturally be reflected in improvement in the market price of the shares.

M. F., New Liskeard, Ont. You have a chance of recovering something on BIDGOOD, as the company is resuming work. But may I point out that the old stock, now selling at seven to eight cents, is to be replaced by new stock on the basis of one new for five old. This puts a present market valuation on the new stock of thirty-five to forty cents a share. Pretty high for a prospect.

J. W., Toronto, Ont. CONTINENTAL SHARES INCORPORATED is an investment trust of the management type, that is, one in which full discretion is given to the management. This company experienced the general fate of investment trusts of the management type, that is it was badly hit by the market crash of 1929, and by the continued decline in the security markets during 1930. For example, Continental Shares Incorporated experienced a depreciation of over \$300,000 during 1930, on a list of holdings valued at \$147,000,000. In view of the type of holdings I do not anticipate much in the way of near term appreciation, but the preferred stock which you hold is cumulative and doubtless dividend payments will eventually be restored.

J. P., North Bay, Ont. You have a fair prospect in RITCHIE, which has had the experience of encountering gold values in lateral work on its property in Eastern Kirkland. Completely equipped, well managed, with fair surface and diamond drill showings, the company has ground worth testing further. A recently completed arrangement has put some money in the treasury, work will be resumed and results will be watched with some interest. It is a pure gamble. SYLVANITE has the merit of paying a small dividend while producing, exploring and development. Property has had rather a good test already without showing positive signs of growing up to anything much bigger. But it is a fair chance.

W. W., Regina, Sask. The report of UNITED CORPORATION for 1930 showed net income of \$16,079,527, as against \$8,296,729 for 1929, representing an increase of 94 per cent. for the year. These shares, representing participation in a number of sound utility situations, are selling below liquidating value, and in my opinion are an attractive purchase at present quotations for a hold of two or three years.

M. C., Sombra, Ont. Since you have decided to buy an oil stock, and ask for suggestions, I would advise that you confine your attention only to well established companies. I would suggest BRITISH AMERICAN OIL, IMPERIAL OIL, and McCOLL FRONTENAC. I think that you could buy any of these stocks at current prices to hold for the next two or three years, and would obtain satisfactory appreciation. Another point is that all of these stocks command a ready market, and that you could dispose of them at any time.

G. W., Souris, Man. ALEXANDRIA GOLD is a small gold mining proposition familiar to British Columbia. Government reports show it as an interesting prospect, apparently well handled and making fair progress. Capitalization is comparatively low and funds have been secured from the public and from mining people for development. Naturally it is not a strong treasury. It appears to be a fair gamble, if a reasonable price, say 20 or 25 cents a share, is asked. You will realize, of course, that you are speculating and it is far from an ideal commitment for a woman.

F. J., Montreal, Que. Certainly, by disposing of your DOMINION GLASS common without taking a loss and reinvesting in the common stock of AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH, you would be greatly strengthening the calibre of your investment. I regard A.T. & T. as an excellent current buy, both for income, and possibilities of long term appreciation, or rights. With regard to Dominion Glass, the present \$7.00 dividend on the common was earned by only a small margin in the fiscal year ended September 30th last, earnings per share amounting to \$7.64 on the common. I understand that current business is reported to be running at approximately the same levels as a year ago.

W. M., Sudbury, Ont. DOMINION EXPLORERS, with copper holdings in the far north, is worth holding until the present season gives the company a chance to develop what they have found. There is distinctly a chance of quotations improving, as the Great Bear Lake findings were good in quality if the quantity is there. The company also has stakings adjoining the Eldorado pitchblende discovery. There might be some market appreciation on that account, although the value is uncertain.

S. B., Palgrave, Ont. The preferred shares of HIGHLAND DAIRY LIMITED, cannot be regarded as a "safe investment" at this stage of the company's development. The company is a young one and although it has apparently made encouraging progress to date its ability to achieve permanent success in the face of the very strong competition by established companies in its field, has not yet been fully demonstrated. Not only are these shares speculative at the present time, but they possess the disadvantage of no marketability.

G. N., Peterborough, Ont. The clipping you enclose is inaccurate in some particulars. HAZLETON PORCUPINE has optioned 400,000 shares of stock to a New York house, to yield an average of 28.75¢ a share, if all taken up. The first block of stock is optioned at a much lower price. The issue is to be listed on the New York Mining Exchange where a market may be created for it. There is no market on the stock in Canada; it is worth what you can get for it.

The property is in the prospect class, being 28 miles from Timmins and having had diamond drilling tests as main work. Results of this work were not clearly outlined. You might find a customer for the stock in New York.

J. A., Boulder, Ont. I do not think you have any cause to worry in connection with your notes of RENFREW INDUSTRIES LIMITED. I am informed by the company that it carried insurance on the life of the late Hon. T. A. Low to the extent of \$465,000, and that already this money has been paid in by the insurance companies, and will be used for the strengthening of the financial position of Renfrew Industries Limited. I understand that it is the intention of the company to pay off its bank loan, and also use these funds for the retirement of the short term notes which you hold, when they fall due. With regard to the bonds of Renfrew Industries, I regard them as fairly satisfactory, nevertheless you must remember that not very much in the way of a market exists for them.

W. S. J., Ottawa, Ont. NEWBEC property is located in Dufresnoy township, north of Noranda and east of Waite Ackerman Montgomery Mines. Groups total 2,000 acres. Capitalization is 5,000,000 shares of no par value. 4,125,000 shares are issued. T. H. Rea is managing director. Others are: A. B. Gordon, W. A. Taylor, J. Y. Murdoch, Hon. G. Power, H. McDonald and T. A. Chisholm. In my opinion prospects are not very bright. The company has stopped work, owing to paucity of results in underground exploration and diamond drilling. Some commercial grade ore in small tonnages has been developed and will wait higher copper prices for removal. In the meantime the company has some prospecting ground in Pessalis township, in the gold belt where some work will be done after the snow goes. The stock is highly speculative.

M. G., Hastings, Ont. I don't think you would make any mistake by selling a minor portion of your MONTREAL POWER shares and putting the proceeds into POWER CORPORATION at present prices, that is, provided of course you are willing to accept the greater element of speculation inherent in Power Corporation. Montreal Power is Canada's soundest investment common stock, in my opinion, while Power Corporation is in a lower category. On the other hand, the speculative possibilities in Power Corporation are greater, and certainly I expect to see these shares selling substantially above present levels a year hence. The company is ably and progressively managed, is in good financial position, and I believe the shares are an especially attractive buy for long term holding.

J. H., Allandale, Ont. KOOTENAY EXPLORATION passed out of the picture long ago; the stock has no value now.

H. K., Lambeth, Ont. I certainly would sell your lots in VICTORIA MEMORIAL PARK, Windsor, if you think there is any chance of your doing so. One of the chief objections to putting money into such a scheme, is that no market exists for cemetery lots, and I am afraid that you may find quite a bit of trouble in disposing of them. If the company has offered to do this for you, I would by all means accept its offer.

A. A., Brooklyn, N. S. McCREA SIMMONS, which had ground in Tashota district, Kowkash and Red Lake seems to have petered out in so far as news is concerned. I have not heard of any activity in two years. Results were not very startling. PAWNEE, in Kirkland Lake area, may be refinanced this year; there is talk of a stock optioning arrangement as this is written. It is a rather interesting gold prospect which had some intelligently managed work done on it two years ago. WALSH KATHRINE is marking time. Officially sponsored reports on results indicated that it was a fairly encouraging gold prospect in the Larder Lake area which has not yet yielded a profitable mine.

J. C., Fort William, Ont. The broker you name has a good reputation. While it is possible to buy on margin I would suggest that you make an outright purchase of any stocks which attract you. TECK HUGHES is reasonably priced, in view of earnings, dividends and prospects for the future.

B. H., London, Ont. Preferred stock of STANDARD PAVING AND MATERIALS cannot be given an investment rating at the present time, but I think that it certainly offers speculative attractiveness, at prices of around 77 and its yielding slightly over 9%. The fiscal year of the company ends on March 31st, and until the report is available, it will be impossible, of course, to discuss fully its earnings, position and prospects. I might point out, however, that the dividend of the common stock at the rate of \$2 per annum is currently being paid, and it was unofficially stated that this was earned in the first six months of the fiscal year. The company is a strong one, according to its last report is in a satisfactory financial position, and apparently enjoys able and aggressive management. I would not recommend, of course, that you put any large proportion of your investment funds into this preferred stock, but I think it is an attractive buy currently if you are prepared to accept a certain degree of risk.

A. D., Hanna, Alta. You have the right idea when you say that if you bought any shares of BEAUHARNOIS CORPORATION common stock it would be in the nature of a long hold speculation. The shares should not, of course, be bought with any other idea in view. While there are probably speculative possibilities in the shares at present prices if bought for this purpose, I am not impressed by their attractiveness. There are many other issues which, in my opinion, not only offer at least as good possibilities for appreciation, but which also afford an immediate income return and considerably greater present security.

W. J., Kenmore, Ont. In my opinion, stock of the FARM VEHICLE COMPANY would be anything but a good investment. Are they trying to sell you stock of this company, or have you been asked to transfer from the Kennedy Spring Wheel Company to the Farm Vehicle Company? If you have been asked to make this exchange, I think you might as well do so, although I would not advise you to do anything that involved the payment of any more money. The Farm Vehicle Company is a very small concern and its prospects are quite uncertain.

E. A., Ottawa, Ont. In my opinion the 6% Debentures of GATINEAU POWER COMPANY, maturing April 1st, 1941, are reasonable purchase, and possess good investment value. It is true that this issue ranks junior to the 5% first mortgage issue, but the company's earnings appear to provide a good margin over interest requirements on both issues, and it has, as you no doubt know, been recently expanding. The issue appears to be well secured as to assets, and I think there is no doubt but that interest on it will continue to be earned by a satisfactory margin.

P. W., Toronto, Ont. In my opinion the 6% first mortgage certificates issued by the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CORPORATION OF CANADA, Montreal, constitute a sound investment. This company has not only a very strong board of Directors, but it has an excellent record of operation and of strong financial position. In my opinion you could buy these certificates with confidence.

## NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

## New April Bond List

Investors may select from our new April List the investments best suited to meet their personal requirements. This list includes a wide range of high grade Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation securities. Copy will be gladly furnished upon request.

## Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Regina Calgary Vancouver  
London, Ont. Hamilton Ottawa New York London, Eng.

David C. Haig and G. Herbert Rennie

announce the formation of a partnership under the name of

## HAIG, RENNIE AND COMPANY

Members Toronto Stock Exchange  
with offices in the

## Canada Permanent Building

320 Bay Street, Toronto 2

Telephone Elgin 4463-69

David C. Haig and William L. Keith

announce the dissolution of their partnership under the name of

## Haig, Keith and Company

Effective March 31st, 1931

## Why are the Gold Stocks Attracting Investment ?

This question is answered in a letter we have prepared, dealing more particularly with two of the Dividend paying mines. A copy mailed on request.

## A. E. OSLER & COMPANY

Established 1886 Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St., Toronto (2) Elgin 3461

Canadian Government  
Provincial, Municipal  
and  
Corporation Securities

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Stock Brokers and Financial Agents

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Montreal Curb Market  
New York Curb Market (Associate)

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TORONTO

215 St. James St. West  
MONTREAL

## J. H. CRANG & CO.

STOCK BROKERS

Announce their removal to ground floor offices located at

244 Bay Street - - - Toronto

This office is equipped with modern board room facilities and direct connections with the principal exchanges.

Members:

STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE  
CALGARY STOCK EXCHANGE  
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TELEPHONES  
WAVERLEY 1621-7



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Established 1840  
"One of the Oldest Canadian Companies."

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Vice-President: E. B. STOCKDALE  
Managing Director: H. BEGG

Directors:  
H. C. SCHOLFIELD, M.P.P. W. R. BEGG  
S. C. ROBINSON, M.P. HARRY C. EDGAR  
W. E. BUCKINGHAM E. J. HAYES

Secretary: W. H. BUSCOMBE  
Assistant-Secretary: J. G. HUTCHINSON  
Superintendent of Agencies: GEORGE A. GORDON

HEAD OFFICE  
14-24 Toronto St., TORONTO  
Insurance Exchange Bldg.



Security \$71,433,948  
Toronto Agents:  
PYKE & THOMSON  
83 Yonge St.

## The Canada National Fire Insurance Company

Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
A Canadian Company Investing  
Its Funds in Canada.

President:  
J. B. COYNE, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.  
First Vice-President:  
T. S. McPHERSON, Victoria, B.C.  
Second Vice-President:  
ALLAN S. BOND, Winnipeg, Man.  
Application for Agencies Invited.  
Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building  
WALTER J. STEER,  
Branch Manager



W. R. HOUGHTON, President



HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO  
C. M. HORSWELL, MANAGER

## Policyholder's Dividends

The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.

The Western Empire Life  
Assurance Co.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Steadily  
GROWING

Increase of a Million Dollars in assets, now exceeding Ten Million Dollars—\$64,000,000 of business in force—interest earning power, over 7% per cent for more than 20 years, and last year 7.66 per cent—all bespeak the substantial, steady growth of The MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company.

Own a MONARCH LIFE policy for independence.  
The MONARCH LIFE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY  
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG

# Concerning Insurance

## Deal With Qualified Agents

Part of Wisdom to Purchase Insurance Through Expert and Reputable Agents and Brokers

By GEORGE GILBERT

IT IS a fact not always recognized that the fire insurance policy is of much greater importance to the person who purchases it than it is to the agent or broker who places it or to the insurance company which issues it.

To the agent or broker the policy represents a commission for his time and effort in negotiating the sale of it. To the insurance company it means potential liability and potential profit. But to the policyholder it is the contract upon which will depend, in the event of a fire, whether he will receive full indemnity for the property destroyed, and whether or not he will be able to start operations again with little or no loss.

As long as no fire loss occurs, the policy may seem of little importance, but it is really essential that the contract should be written by the agent or broker and bought by the insured with the thought in mind that a loss might take place next day. It is absolutely necessary for the policyholder to know in certain definite particulars what he is buying in the way of insurance contracts. He should know and insist that his policies are correct in the following respects:

That his interest in the property is described correctly;

That the amount of insurance carried is ample;

That the length of time for which the contract is to run is as he desires it, and is understood and recorded by him;

That the description of the property insured, as well as its location and use, is stated clearly;

That the privileges granted to him, as well as the restrictions placed upon him, together with his duties, privileges and obligations in event of loss, are known to him.

Incorrectly written insurance policies complicate loss settlements and sometimes actually prevent payment. It should be remembered that after a loss occurs the contract cannot be altered, except by voluntary consent on the part of the insurance company, or under clearly extenuating circumstances. If this is kept always in mind, policies are more likely to be written correctly in the first place, and are less likely to be accepted by the policyholder unless they are.

While the policyholder in buying his insurance must use the ordinary common sense he employs in dealing with his other business problems, it is not necessary for him to understand all the complicated details of the insurance contract in order to properly insure his property. It is the part of wisdom for him, however, to purchase his insurance through an agent or broker who is thoroughly qualified and who does understand

the contract in its various ramifications and the exact coverage provided under it.

If a person will take the time to ascertain what insurance he feels he needs, and take counsel with an expert insurance man as to what cover he should have, and then, when he gets his policy, check up enough to see that he has received what he ordered, he will be fairly safe.

It is advisable, though, for a policyholder himself to understand the principal policy conditions, such as Statutory Conditions Nos. 1 to 10, as they define the duty of the insured and the duty of the insurance company up to the time of the happening of a fire, and also define what is insured and what is not.

He should be acquainted with the important condition dealing with changes material to the risk. Such changes are required to be notified to the insurance company, and the prudent policyholder will avoid the possibility of future trouble on that score by giving notice when in doubt as to the materiality of any change. He should give notice in writing, or get an endorsement signed by the company.

As to the condition dealing with other insurance on the same property, the policyholder should protect himself by getting permission for other insurance when the policy is issued, whether such other insurance then exists or not.

To sum up, in brief, if the policyholder selects his agent or broker, to begin with, on the basis of his knowledge and reputation in the business, and not because he is a friend or relation, and then takes the trouble to make himself acquainted with the principal conditions of his policy, to see that his interest in the property is correctly stated; that the coverage and exclusions from coverage, the insurance to value, the term for which the insurance is to run, the purpose for which the property is to be used and the restrictions on him and the privileges to him, are properly set forth and meet his requirements, he will be well-protected against any trouble over his insurance in the future.

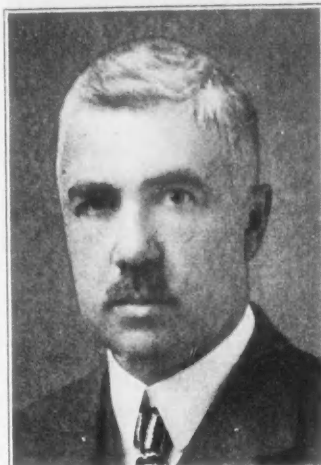
## INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I wish to invest some money which has recently come to me, so that I may have a constant income and be free from any worry with regard to its safety or reinvestment.

I am 67 years of age, and need to conserve my money. My experience with investments has been practically nil.

Among other investments I have been advised that a 2 year endowment with the London Life Insurance Company would at the end of two years, by leaving the money on deposit with the Company, provide me with a permanent investment at



NORTH AMERICAN ACTUARY  
A. F. Hall, A.I.A., F.A.S., Associate Actuary of the North American Life Assurance Company, who has been appointed Actuary of the Company.

a fairly good rate of interest. I am told that since 1915 money left on deposit with the London Life in this way has earned 5½% interest, although only 3½% is guaranteed. I am further advised that in the event of my death this investment could be automatically transferred to my wife without any expense for such transferring, and have no worry at all with regard to it.

What is your opinion of my putting say one-half of my money in this plan? Is it absolutely safe, and would it be an investment regarding which I need have no worry at any time?

—J. A. M., Peterborough, Ont.

You will be taking no risk whatever in purchasing an endowment policy from the London Life Insurance Company, and leaving the proceeds on deposit with the company. The security is so ample as to preclude any possibility of loss of principal, while the interest rate now being paid on money left on deposit with the company, 5½ per cent., is higher than can be obtained on most first grade investments at the present time.

While the rate of interest guaranteed is 3½ per cent., the rate actually paid for many years has been 5½ per cent., and there is little likelihood of any reduction in the near future. Should the rate paid at any time in the future fall below that realizable on high grade investments, which is very unlikely, the money may be withdrawn for the purpose of taking advantage of such an investment opportunity.

As showing the security afforded by the London Life, it may be pointed out that the total assets of the company amount to \$65,346,491, and that after providing for all liabilities, including liability for money left on deposit, etc., there is a surplus of over \$7,539,000.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am anxious to know if Eagle, Star & British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd., is all British and a safe company to insure in.

A. S. N., Montreal, Que.

The Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, with head office at London, Eng., and Canadian head office at Toronto, is a strong British company. It is regularly licensed to do business in Canada, and has a deposit of \$443,893 with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders. It is one of the leading companies in the business, and is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Re Provident Mutual Benefit Association, Vancouver, B.C.: Is it worth while keeping on paying assessments of \$2 and \$3 continually into this concern? On total disability of a member they pay the same benefit as if he had died, and I have recently been assessed for two such disability claims. Is this a safe kind of insurance?

—Z. H., Parksville, B.C.

As the Provident Mutual Benefit Association, 736 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., operates on the assessment system, which time and mathematics and the immutable laws of mortality have abundantly demonstrated to be an unsound basis upon which to predicate life insurance benefits, I would advise you to drop your certificate and buy what insurance you require from a legal reserve institution, so that you will be sure, in case of a claim arising in the future, that the money will be paid, without deduction or abatement.

That the unsoundness of the assessment system is now generally recognized may be gathered from the fact a license can no longer be obtained from either the Dominion Government or the Governments of most of the Provinces to conduct a life insurance undertaking on that basis. Only in one or two Western Provinces, with lax insurance laws, is the system still permitted.

Insurance history is strewn with

## SIXTY YEARS of PROGRESS

1871

1931

### STATEMENT FOR 1930

New Assurances Paid for.....\$705,678,000  
Total Assurance in Force.....\$2,863,701,000  
Surplus and Contingency Reserve.....\$36,532,000  
Assets.....\$588,733,000  
Liabilities (including Paid-up Capital Stock).....\$552,201,000

## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

## Shaw & Begg, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1885

### SECURITY — STABILITY — SERVICE

Canadian Managers for the following substantial Non-Board Insurance Companies:

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1840	Assets \$ 942,411.00
FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA Established 1922	Assets \$ 768,345.91
MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK Established 1910	Assets \$14,892,547.00
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1850	Assets \$ 5,291,724.00
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1851	Assets \$ 7,013,848.00
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1910	Assets \$ 4,409,681.00
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1865	Assets \$ 5,690,297.00
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1873	Assets \$ 5,101,514.02
STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Established 1835	Assets \$ 853,128.00
COSMOPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK Established 1911	Assets \$ 2,684,610.00
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANIES Established 1911	Assets \$14,881,526.06
LLOYDS CASUALTY COMPANY Established 1882	Assets \$ 5,492,697.00

Applications for Agencies invited and brokerage lines solicited from agents requiring non-board facilities.

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H. BEGG, President and Manager

## A Lifetime's Peace of Mind

FEAR for your children's future... fear of passing on and leaving wife and loved ones to face want and privation, isn't it worth 51c. a day to banish such fears forever from your mind?

"Only 51c. a day," you say? Yes... and if you are under 35 years of age it will be even less. For 51c. a day is the rate a man age 35 would pay on a \$10,000 Great-West Minimum Cost Policy—the cheapest permanent life insurance you can buy.

### The Great-West MINIMUM COST POLICY

enables you to carry more insurance than would be possible with any other form of life plan.

#### Premium Rates per \$1,000 of Insurance

Age	Premium	Age	Premium
25	\$13.80	40	\$22.35
30	15.80	45	27.50
35	18.55	50	34.40



MAIL THIS COUPON  
The Great-West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Without obligation, please mail complete details of your Minimum Cost Policy.  
Name.....  
Address.....  
Dept. 418

## THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG



## The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:  
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO  
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,  
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.  
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada  
Applications for Agencies Invited

## THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

Offices: Toronto—Montreal  
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,  
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.  
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager  
For Canada and Newfoundland  
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED  
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We offer every facility to both the Assured and the Agent—  
satisfying the growing demand for purely Canadian Insurance.

## The Casualty Company of Canada

OF TORONTO  
Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence Invited  
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, L.L.D., President  
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## An "All Canadian" Company Financed By Canadians

GIVING "ALL CANADIAN" INSURANCE WHICH  
IS TRULY "DOMINION WIDE" IN  
SERVICE AND IN SCOPE.

## THE Dominion of Canada Insurance Company

WRITING ALL LINES OF INSURANCE  
AUTOMOBILE—ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS—LIFE—PLATE  
GLASS—FIRE—BURGLARY—BAGGAGE—TEAMS—BOILER  
—ELEVATOR—GOLFERS—GUARANTEE BONDS—PHYSICIANS  
AND DRUGGISTS' LIABILITY—OWNERS', LANDLORDS' AND  
TENANTS' LIABILITY  
BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London,  
Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica.  
HEAD OFFICE: 26 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

STRONG—PROGRESSIVE—INDEPENDENT

## Central West Casualty Co. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Inquiries Invited from Agents in Unassigned Territory  
Head Office for Canada—Royal Bank Building, London, Canada  
GEORGE H. DAVIS, CHIEF AGENT

## SENECA JONES & SON

HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONTARIO  
CANADIAN GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Fidelity American Insurance Company  
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company

INQUIRIES FROM WELL-ESTABLISHED AGENCIES INVITED  
COAST TO COAST SERVICE

## NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON  
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost  
Assets \$5,010,673.96

ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE  
PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%

Branch Offices:  
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon,  
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FIRE AUTOMOBILE

## Columbia Insurance Company

NEW JERSEY  
WITH WHICH IS ASSOCIATED THE PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND  
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## ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND  
Established 1824  
ASSETS EXCEED \$150,000,000  
FIRE - AUTOMOBILE - CASUALTY  
Head Office for Canada—MONTREAL—E. E. KENYON, Manager.  
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## The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office—Wawanesa, Man.  
Operating in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and  
British Columbia  
FIRE AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM  
Insurance in force . . . . . nearly \$200,000,000.00  
Assets over . . . . . 2,700,000.00  
Agents required in Ontario  
Write 2 Toronto Street, Toronto

the wrecks of these assessment associations. Not a single one has survived to show that life insurance can be successfully conducted on such a basis. They have all either failed and gone out of existence, with great loss and hardship to the members, or have had to be reorganized on a legal reserve basis, which has also involved hardship and loss to the members left carrying the bag at the time of such forced reorganization, as they have had to make up the accumulated deficit of years, often having their rates raised to a prohibitively high point, or their insurance whittled down by liens and loans to near the vanishing point.

The time to get out of these concerns is while the getting out is good. That is, before age or physical impairment prevents you obtaining insurance elsewhere.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
Re Lutheran Mutual Aid Society, Waverly, Iowa, U.S.A.  
The above company wrote considerable insurance in this district last fall, most of it on half yearly payments. Will appreciate any information you can give regarding them.

Would you consider them a good company to insure with? Are they reasonably safe? Would there be any possibility of trouble in getting claim settled here?

—J. C. S., Halton, Sask.

Lutheran Mutual Aid Society is regularly licensed in Canada as a fraternal society, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$22,000 for the protection of Canadian members. It is authorized to transact life and disability insurance to the extent prescribed by its articles of incorporation, constitution and laws.

As the society is operating under Dominion license, and is required to maintain reserves in Canada on its Canadian certificates, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance.

There should be no difficulty in collecting any claim against it, as payment of valid claims against a licensed society can be readily enforced through the local courts if necessary.

This society has only been operating in Canada under Dominion license since last year. At the end of 1930 its certificates in force in this country numbered 560 for a total amount of \$870,000.

## AN ECONOMIC CONTRAST

(Continued from Page 29)

LATE in 1930 the Macmillans published a book of mine entitled *Economic Power for Canada*, the main purpose of the author being to impress the idea that Canadians, East and West, should co-operate in an economic effort to make this country self-sustaining to a greater degree, and to utilise the rich natural resources and advantages which are ours. High value was placed on co-operation. Tariff is an indispensable factor, but it is not unusual, in politics and industry, to over-estimate its value.

The wheat quota is just an instance of how the Empire may, on a large scale, co-operate in trade. The trade regulations of France and the United States are designed to strengthen the tariff policies of those countries. We need an all-round national industrial development policy for Canada. Given that in a comprehensive form, and a large portion of existing social and economic problems would be solved.

In North America, both Canada and the United States, there is a buoyant self-reliance on the power and right of the individual to make his way. This attitude of mind, the psychology of independence, is a direct result of generations of experience and of struggle with nature in which the forest, prairies and mines of this continent have been subdued to the will of man by an ingenuity and industry never surpassed anywhere in energy and results.

It is reasonable that the heirs of this great estate should spurn all proposals for socialising industry that would curtail the free realm of the individual. The most of the professed socialists and communists on this continent were born abroad, and have never entered into the spirit of that freedom which was wrought out in toil and comfort known to the pioneer.

THE well balanced relation of rural and urban population in Canada is a big factor in the economic well-being and contentment of Canadians, and should inspire public men to make their best efforts at fair solution of the rural and farm relief problems. There is more to hope for from a prosperous and contented farm population for Canada than in building up great industrial centres, which will have magnetic power to draw population away from the farms. The spirit of independence and private enterprise is at home on the farm.

Private enterprise has had an unexampled opportunity in North America and who will deny that it has made the most of that opportunity? It is a fact that the initiative and leadership in constructive plans of Soviet Russia are mainly provided by men of North America, whose genius is the product of experience gained by pioneers in opening up this continent, in the course of which North American production has taken first place in wheat, steel, textiles, electrical appliances, hydro-electric power, railways and inter-communications.

It is logical, therefore, that the sons and daughters of the men and women who transformed the wilderness and made fertile farms, opened roads and built bridges, constructed railways and ships, built cities and towns, with schools and colleges, churches and institutions associated in civilised community life, should hesitate before taking up with any schemes that might put a premium on indolence or incapacity, mental dullness and

the submissive spirit.

Canada is emerging from the depression in a manner that is gratifying to those who are secure, with occasional flashes of encouragement to the unemployed, farmers in difficulty and business men still fighting against odds. It is part of this system of private enterprise that men are not animated entirely by motives of gain; there are countless acts of generosity, give and take, between employers and employed, rich and poor, the haves and have-nots. There is an inequity about organised charity which at times shouts aloud.

IT IS not difficult in such times as this present to find strong evidence for unemployed insurance, old-age pensions, special provisions for widows and orphans. A phase of the social problem, in relation to distribution, is to reconcile freedom and individual rights with economic security in a manner which, while preserving the largest measure of action for private enterprise and initiative, will provide for the aged, the blind and physically unfit, the mentally deficient and the unemployed to an extent that will fairly represent the just and benevolent spirit of the nation.

This is no slight matter, for like the age-old problems of philosophy and religion, mind and matter, truth and error, free-will and predestination, it finds solution, not in an ultimate contradiction but in a reconciliation by compromise, in which both opposites retain each its own identity.

Mackenzie King manifested commendable interest in the social welfare of his compatriots by the passage, in face of criticism and opposition, of the old-age pensions act. Premier R. B. Bennett has pledged support to the plan, agreeing to supplement the federal grant so that all provinces will be in a position to grant pension allowances to men and women of seventy. It is inevitable, now that the principle has been adopted, that the age limit be reduced to sixty, for many are older at sixty than others at seventy.

In 1930 Ontario spent \$2,105,000 on old-age pensions. The population of Ontario constitutes about a third of all Canada; hence the deduction is warranted that assumption of the burden will mean an annual outlay of approximately \$7,000,000 for the federal treasury. With soldiers' pensions at six times that amount, and with a probability that war veterans will be pensionable at sixty, there is reason for the conclusion that Canada is making progress in social economy. The next logical step would seem to be that of making a survey of the field for unemployment insurance, a public duty impressed by events of the past year and conditions now present.

IT IS fundamental to the Soviet idea that the entire population will be cared for by the state and provided with food, clothing and shelter, and have a right to share in the meagre enjoyments available. In return for that it is imperative that the recipient shall uphold the soviet regime. Let a man depart from the political path set for him by the rulers of Russia and their bureaucratic serfs, and he will promptly be deprived of the bounty, may be confined in prison or be banished to toil in mines or forests under severe conditions.

There is a steady propaganda for the fickle public against any man who indicates independence or disloyalty to communism; the pen-

(Continued on Page 36)

## NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

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NEWARK  
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SAMUEL BIRD, President

Head Office for Canada REFORM BLDG., TORONTO  
FIRE INLAND TRANSPORTATION MARINE



## April Investment Suggestions

Federal and Provincial Government and Municipal Security Offerings will be submitted on request.

### PUBLIC UTILITY

	Maturity	Price	Approx. yield
B. C. Power Corporation Ltd.	5% 1960	99.00	5.05%
Canadian Pacific Railway	4% 1944	100.00	4.50%
Canada Northern Power Corp. Ltd.	5% 1953	93.00	5.55%
MacLaren-Quebec Power Company	5% 1961	96.00	5.80%
Ottawa Valley Power Company	5% 1970	100.00	5.50%
*Power Corporation of Canada, Ltd.	4% 1959	89.00	5.25%

### INDUSTRIAL

Dryden Paper Company Limited	6% 1949	96.00	6.37%
*Eastern Dairies Limited	6% 1949	101.00	5.90%
*McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Limited	6% 1949	100.00	6.00%
Reliance Grain Co. Limited	6% 1948	91.00	6.87%
Queen's Hotel Limited	6% 1947	95.00	6.50%

### PREFERRED STOCKS

Eastern Dairies Limited	7% Preferred	100.00	7.00%
East Kootenay Power Co.	7% " "	100.00	7.00%
Foreign Power Securities Corp.	6% " "	At Mkt.	7.50%
McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Limited	6% " "	" "	7.50%
Power Corporation of Canada Ltd.	6% " "	" "	5.85%

\*Convertible into Common Stock. Particulars on Request.  
Transfer Tax to be added to prices quoted.

## NESBITT, THOMSON and Company Limited

Royal Bank Building, TORONTO

Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.  
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Victoria Vancouver  
Paris (France) 905

## MOSS GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

### ANNUAL REPORT — 1930

Extract from the letter of the president, Norman R. Fisher, to the shareholders:—

Your Directors take pleasure in submitting the statement of mine operations and a balance sheet prepared by your auditors showing the financial position of your company as at March 23, 1931. It will be noted that your Company now has available in cash and liquid resources in excess of \$400,000. The estimated cost of the installation of the proposed 100-ton mill and the additional power and mining equipment necessary to bring the property into production is \$190,000. Your Company has, therefore, ample cash reserves at its command to bring the property into commercial production and also to carry out the greatly extended program of exploration and development now planned for it.

With the development work proceeding according to the program, the ore reserves should be augmented rapidly and your Directors confidently expect that the addition to these reserves will be such as to permit of an early and progressive expansion of the mining operations.

Development work since our last communication to you has shown No. 1 vein system to still further increase in width on the bottom or 275-foot level, and to carry values at that point which make it the highest grade of ore so far encountered on the property in commercial quantities.

The present cash resources of your Company are adequate to meet the full cost not only of the installation of the new mill, but also of the proposed enlarged development program for a considerable period beyond September 15th, after which date they should be materially augmented by earnings from the operation of the mill. Your Company is, therefore, now assured of the monies necessary not only to carry out its present plans, but also the future expansion of its mining and milling operations progressively and without interruption.

Your Directors are very pleased to be able to report that Mr. Maurice Summerhayes, the eminent Mining Engineer, fully endorses the program now being undertaken at the property. Mr. Summerhayes' letter is as follows:

MAURICE W. SUMMERHAYES  
Mining Engineer

Norman R. Fisher, Esq., President,  
Moss Gold Mines Limited,  
132 St. James St.,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Kirkland Lake, Ont.  
March 20th, 1931.

Re: Moss Mines:

It has given me much pleasure to discuss the present situation and make a study of the assay plans of the mine. The developments since I was on the property, have been certainly very splendid.

I can with great pleasure endorse the recommendation to your Board of Directors that your Company should proceed with the erection of a 100-ton mill.

The amount of excellent grade ore which you have developed to date certainly warrants the installation of an initial unit of 100 tons per day capacity.

After a careful study of the general geological and structural conditions, I also consider the present showings justify the statement which you have made to your Board that further development work should increase the available ore reserves and, with ordinary good mining luck, permit the progressive enlargement of the mill capacity.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) MAURICE W. SUMMERHAYES

The position of your Company both financially and from the standpoint of developments at the property, is, therefore, very satisfactory.

Montreal, P.Q., March 25th, 1931.

NORMAN R. FISHER,  
President.

### BALANCE SHEET (As at March 23, 1931)

ASSETS	
CURRENT AND WORKING ASSETS	
Materials and Supplies	\$ 9,228.48
Prepaid Insurance	675.27
Accounts Receivable	1,211.25
Cash	401,987.93
	\$ 413,102.93
PROPERTY ASSETS	
Mining Locations and Claims	2,144,722.72
Plant and Equipment	31,596.24
Mine Development Expenditures since the properties were acquired, including Head Office expenses and interest	262,479.24
DISCOUNT ON 2,000,000 SHARES SOLD	1,191,655.79
	\$4,043,556.93
LIABILITIES	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, including an estimate of Wages and Operating Expenses at the Mine from the date of the last Mine Office Returns (February 28, 1931) to March 23, 1931	
	\$ 8,265.27
PROPERTY PURCHASE LIABILITIES	
Local Master, Supreme Court of Ontario—	
Balance payable on purchase price of Mining Location H1	\$35,000.00*
Interest accrued to date	291.66
	\$35,291.66
CAPITAL STOCK:	
Authorized and Issued—4,000,000 Shares of \$1.00 each	4,000,000.00
*NOTE: Of the above liability of \$35,000.00, payments of \$10,000.00 are due on December 1, 1931, 1932 and 1933 and the balance of \$5,000.00 is due on December 1, 1934.	
	\$4,043,556.93

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS  
We have examined the books and accounts of Moss Gold Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required; and we certify that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet at March 23, 1931, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

MONTREAL, March 23, 1931.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,  
Auditors.

# THE SOVIET "MENACE"

## To Know Where We Stand, We Must Have Accurate Information on Russian Productiveness

BACK in '29 Stalin warned us to look out for trouble. "When we put the muzhik in the tractor," he said, "then let the reverenced capitalists who pride themselves on their civilization try to keep up with us. It is still to be seen which country will then have to be considered backward and which advanced." And most of us smiled and dismissed the threat as so much language.

The muzhik is in the tractor, say Thomson & McKinnon, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in a recent bulletin. We guessed as much a year ago, the bulletin continues, but when the Department of Agriculture (U.S.) issued its 1930 World's Wheat Production Report, and added a postscript that Russia had produced 1,151 million bushels, as against 702 millions the year before, the trader no longer felt that he should take his grain statistics "excluding Russia". Russian production was within 200 millions of the aggregate production of the 24 reporting European countries.

Of course big figures are to be expected from a big country and Russia covers an area a third larger than that of Canada and the United States combined, with a population roughly equal to their combined populations. Before the war, let us never forget, Russia dominated the world's wheat market and over the ten years' period 1904-5 to 1913-14 annually averaged exports of wheat (and flour equivalent) of about 139 million bushels.

aged exports of wheat (and flour equivalent) of about 139 million bushels.

OUT of that billion-odd bushels produced in 1930 there are 135 million or more mouths to be fed at home and there are those who will have it that the Soviet is sending abroad wheat that should be consumed at home. The Soviet is, in fact, charged with starving the populace, with the natural conclusion that some gray morning the populace will throw off those who deny them food. And there is history back of the thought, for the revolution that overthrew Czarism began in the bread lines of St. Petersburg and Moscow, as did that which later sent Kerensky into exile and brought the Bolsheviks into power.

However, the wheat consumption of the Russian people is not to be measured by American standards. Before the war, when Russia was averaging exports around 139 millions, her production averaged only 661 millions, with the population about what it is today. It is therefore safe to conclude that if the Russians are not now well fed with wheat, they and their fathers are accustomed to being badly fed. And, strangely enough, the rate of their increase of population (if we can rely on their statistics) seems to be in excess of that of Europe.

IT IS the condition under which Russia re-enters the world's wheat market that is new and disconcerting. For those who are wondering whether prices of grain are in a major cyclical dip, or on a new low level that will be as permanent as things can be in the changing commodity world, the Russian grain situation is of absorbing interest and of prime market importance.

Thinking clearly about the affairs of the Soviet is not an easy matter for individualistic North Americans, but we must try, for to see the things that are one of our best 1931 resolutions. Seeing them as we wanted them to be got us into no end of trouble last year.

Divesting the Russian agrarian situation of its socialism for the time being, we find in it an attempt to apply scientific agriculture to holdings large enough in scale to warrant the operation of the highest powered modern machinery, with provision for efficient operation and maintenance. And that seems to be about what we thought we were doing ourselves in Canada and the United States. But before we go further we ought to have a better understanding of the word "large", which in agriculture, as in manufacturing, is used in a relative sense.

We have been thinking of Western Canada as engaged in large scale wheat production, and yet we find the Pool officials protesting that the holdings of their members are not of sufficient size for the profitable employment of modern high powered machinery. There

are in Saskatchewan 6,000 combines, taking off 25% of the crop, and there are 27,000 tractors, with many of them (according to Pool officials) on farms where horses might be better employed.

BUT there are combines and tractors; and within the present decade the tendency has been towards the development of machinery that would cover larger and still larger swathes, saving man power, diminishing the hazards of harvest and (it is contended) reducing the cost of production. We would appear to have established the economics of Industrial Agriculture without having adopted it as general practice.

The reasons of our hesitancy lie on the surface. When we are told of tractor-drawn outfits that disk and drill for Spring wheat at the rate of 90 acres a day, and of other mechanical operations on equal scale, we can well realize that the St. Lawrence Waterway will have been deepened before the ordinary farmer of the United States and Canada is fitted into the new Agrarianism. However, the issue has but one test—that unit cost of production; and that is not readily determined.

Costing is always a difficult matter, and apparently more difficult for field than for factory, if for no other reason than the greater weather hazard. Some costs are available, but not over a sufficient range to be decisive. L. W. Wallace, of the American Engineering Council, gives the cost of producing wheat in Western Nebraska, under large scale operations with full utilization of power and machinery, at 32 cents a bushel, as against a cost of 86 cents in Eastern Nebraska under the old (and apparently average) condition. The disparity is startling, and if it is approximately right the wheat situation is not what it is commonly supposed to be.

Of course there is nothing disconcerting to Americans about that high powered machinery. It originated in the United States and ordinarily there is nothing embarrassing about vast scale production. Americans introduced mass-production to the world.

NOW we must put Socialism back into the picture. Throughout the wheat belt of North America the bulk of the crop is grown on holdings less than the typical acreage of Saskatchewan (320 acres) and the small free-holding farmer is regarded as the backbone of the two nations that lie north of the Rio Grande. It was not much different in Russia a few years ago. The kulaki who cultivated the land had sent their sons to Moscow or Petrograd, where they became doctors, lawyers and professional men generally (several became economists) and many of them joined the Communist movement with the mental reservation



NOW TREASURER

Carl G. Benlian, son of pioneer Oriental rug importer of London, England, and junior member of Babayan's, Limited, who has been elected Treasurer of the company.

that Communism, while a very good thing for the city and factory, was not so good for the countryside and the field; but in the final councils this idea lost out and their kulaki fathers are being driven from the land and their holdings thrown into the ever increasing socialized sector.

With eyes turned constantly toward North America, the Soviet has raided it for mechanical science and proposes now to make Industrial Agriculture on a vast scale its practice, not, as in this country, the exception.

Socialism is at its best in revolution. If the new Agrarianism is more efficient than the old it will win out everywhere—some day—but the change-over will be a long drawn out affair in individualistic North America; the small free-holders will be unwilling to give up, and capitalists will be equally unwilling to take over. Socialism is more flexible in innovation; it handles the economic revolution as it handles the political, by force of arms; contempt for the man of moderate means is its very marrow, and it blots him out in the ordinary course of the day's work. Russia has undertaken to do in five years that which neither the United States nor Canada can be expected to accomplish in a generation. And apparently with half the period gone, the Soviet is on schedule.

WE ARE not given to political dissertation, but it has seemed to us that something should be done to clarify thought on the grain situation. The U.S. Farm Relief Board was formed presumably to give what its name implies. That Board, with the best intentions in the world, has purchased wheat and cotton and has not won the one nor eaten the other, but has left both hanging over the heads of those who sell and buy in the ordinary course of trade. The Board was supposed to be giving us stability and has given us, or rather under it we have had, stability of depression.

Now we suggest that instead of trading in wheat and cotton (as does the Soviet) the Government should give to the growers and the traders that which they cannot well obtain for themselves. We have cited figures of production under the Soviet, but are not in a position to say they are authentic.

The other day there was published a wheat yield of 19.9 bushels per acre for Russia, as against 15.5 for Canada and 14.4 for the United States. What was the basis for the Russian figure? With only an "average" crop in 1929-30 the Soviet satisfied home requirements and, it is said upon high Soviet authority, laid aside two million tons of grain in the State reserve. What then is to become of the vastly larger wheat crop of 1930-31? what may we expect by way of Black Sea shipments this Spring? What is the capacity of Soviet storage facilities, and what the real condition of its railways?

THESE things we should know and many others about grain production in the Land of the Soviet, if we are to have stability. And it would appear to be the function of government to supply that information. There is nothing untoward in the request. The course of the grain trade of the United States and Canada is set forth, from the field to the mill or the ship, in its minutest details, by the Governments of those two countries, for the information of the world, not "excluding Russia", and we would not have it otherwise.

As a matter of fact we now have a fairly complete story of three-quarters of the world's grain trade, day by day, but until we have the missing chapter, the full story, we cannot entirely throw off the hesitancy that now besets us.



IN STRONG POSITION

Despite reduced profits, due to lower building volume and dumping in the Canadian market for foreign products, —now stopped by application of the Dumping Act—the recent annual statement of Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd., showed the company to be in excellent financial condition. Liberal provision was made during the year for depreciation and depletion, and the current cash position is the strongest in the company's history. Net earnings for the year were in excess of 70 cents a share as against current dividend payments of 80 cents.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".



# WHAT A "CALL LOAN" POST MEANS

Institution of Call Money Market in Toronto Would Keep Funds, Now Migratory, At Home to Revitalize Canadian Industry

By J. H. CRANG

WHAT is a "call loan" post and what bearing does it have upon the financial standing of a city? These are technical questions of most vital direct interest to brokers, but of immense indirect interest to every citizen as important conducting factors to financial supremacy.

It is strange, but nevertheless a fact, that even those most directly interested have but the vaguest ideas regarding the working of the "Call loan post" system, an absolute necessity in completely rounding out the duties and efficacy of stock exchanges. So far as the public is concerned, it is doubtful if one of a thousand, in Toronto at least, know what it is all about.

Within recent years, Toronto has become the greatest mining market in the world and, superimposed upon a stabilized city of great commercial strength, there is little question but that the optimism, always an integral part of that industry, has exerted great influence upon every other line. If the supremacy of the city is to be maintained, it is obviously necessary that stock exchange business must be facilitated and encouraged by cheap money.

It is to provide that money, with safety to the lender, that the "call money post" system was evolved and has of late years been carried to remarkable success in the City of New York. But for that, it is quite certain that the New York Stock Exchange could never have advanced to its premier position among all such institutions in the world.

AS A matter of fact, the evolution of the system has, in part, made of Canada a financial vassal of the United States. Great sums are loaned by the banks of Canada in the call money market of New York and thus Canada has largely contributed to the financial elevation of her southern neighbor. Nothing succeeds like success; nothing is more mercurial than money. It always floats down the stream of least resistance, secure from the dangers of shoals or hidden rocks.

Call money loan facilities in Toronto are very limited, in fact almost non-existent, while the rate of interest, compared to that prevailing in New York, is practically prohibitive. Brokers in Toronto are therefore operating at a tremendous disadvantage as compared with brokers in New York, or in any other center where call money is available—cheaply and on the instant.

As this is written, New York call money, which has been hovering between 2 and 3% for some months, is now quoted at 1%, the lowest level reached since war times. In Toronto, brokers are paying 5½ to 6½%, with supply so scarce and quick contracts so difficult to negotiate that there is little public interest in the safest of all phases of stock exchange business.

It is little wonder that Canadian funds find their way over the international border, to the detriment of Canadian trading and Canadian stocks, which, as a matter of fact, offer opportunities every whit as inviting as those listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

AS THE writer sees it, the chief obstacle to the establishment of a "call money loan post" in Toronto lies in the fact that the business of the city, large in the aggregate, is parcelled out between two minor exchanges—at least minor when compared to the opportunity for major standing presented by the local situation. One large stock exchange, covering the whole of the Dominion, conducted upon the strictest basis, would not only exert a virtual monopoly over Canadian investment funds, but would, without a shadow of doubt, attract large sums from the other side of the line.

If and when financiers and brokers of this great city awake to their opportunity to do something big for Canada, while at the same time doing something profitable for themselves, then will the "call money loan post" become an integral part of financial life and Canadian funds, now migratory, will be largely kept at home to revitalize Canadian industry. Banks, great industrial corporations, in fact all corporations with money to

spare, would seek the call money market with idle funds and thus contribute to their own betterment and to the bigger benefit of the Dominion.

The writer does not intend to convey the impression that, right at this moment, Toronto, by herself, is in position to sustain a call loan market; but he does mean to say that, granted one exchange of great strength, instead of two institutions of divided strength, all of Canada could be brought into play with its tremendous resources and thus assure a complete success. The best way to bring this condition about is to offer brokers and financial agents everywhere within the confines of the Dominion opportunity to make an honest living by trading with such an amalgamated exchange.

Toronto has learned some lessons by bitter experience in the past year and one lesson, well learned, is that coast-to-coast private wire service, quite essential in forging a financial chain of national embrace, is quite impossible under present conditions, owing to heavy expense which no individual brokerage business can afford.

If, however, by some arrangement of mutual benefit, independent brokers and members of other exchanges, in Canada and elsewhere, could be made to trade upon an amalgamated exchange, because it was to their best interests to do so, and because they had absolute assurance of a square deal and

prompt service, an ideal situation could be created and Dominion-wide financial interests would be indissolubly welded together.

WHAT logical objection could there be to offering "associate memberships" to brokers throughout the country? Men of integrity, even though of no particular financial strength, could thus ally themselves with an institution of accepted strength and aid in distribution of legitimate securities to the furthest nooks and crannies of the Dominion. By the association they would gain added standing in their communities and every investor and speculator would know that his money was handled by reputable men under the jurisdiction and strictly protective by-laws of an exchange standing alone in its class in Canada.

In answer to objections that may be made to associate memberships, it might be well to consider the New York Curb Exchange, which, from a nondescript aggregation of hit-or-miss brokers clamoring unprotected on one of the principal streets of New York has been transformed into respectability and moved into modern quarters in recent years. It has since become perhaps the greatest institution of its kind in the world.

How was that accomplished? By associate memberships, in no small measure, keeping the primary purpose always clearly before it of listing new issues, getting sufficient distribution to create a free market, and thus preparing particular

issues for graduation to the Big Market. The part played by the New York Curb in the tremendous growth of the New York Stock Exchange is not appreciated by the general public, but is well-known to financial New York.

Without binding himself to exact figures, the writer believes, from preliminary inquiries, that trans-Canada ticker service could be provided from coast-to-coast for no more than a nominal rate—say, from \$50 to \$60 a month—provided that associate memberships were created after amalgamation and a thorough canvass made of the country. The service would be instant everywhere and would be taken care of by the great telegraph systems under minimum overhead expense and expert direction.

WITH orders pouring in from every quarter for Canadian securities, it is certain that more and more Canadian capital would find satisfactory employment at home. That would help Canadian industries and by so doing help to eradicate seasonal unemployment, at least in very large measure. There seems to be no reason why Canada should always be a financial appendage of the United States, but, if the present situation is to be alleviated, it is quite certain that additional opportunity for profitable employment of capital must be provided.

Men cannot do their best work in handcuffs. It is so in finance. Toronto can never reach the position to which she is clearly entitled as a big world figure in finance until the shackles of insufficient capital and high rates have been stricken from her. To that end, Federal and Provincial governments, the great banks, leading industrial corporations, successful captains of industry, and every broker under the flag could join together for

mutual benefit in one great organized effort, for the advancement of Canada to leading place in world finance. Thus patriotism and material individual reward should work closely in tandem.

Can Canada stand upon her own financial legs? Who, knowing the extent of her unlimited resources—agriculture, timber, fisheries, mines and a thousand other almost untouched assets—can doubt it? Leadership is needed; that is all. Money makes the world revolve. Money creates business. When and

if it can be supplied, on the instant, in adequate quantities and with perfect safety, then will Toronto begin to take the position to which the writer believes she is entitled. It is a great prize—perhaps the finest and most profitable within her grasp. Will she win it, when it is here but for the asking and doing? A Stock Exchange of world pre-eminence; a properly conducted call loan money market; turning of surplus capital to national development—that is the story and its sequel.

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## The Real Value of Bonds

Declining Commodity Prices Raise Purchasing Power of Bond Income

THE increase in the purchasing power of the dollar during the past decade has had a pronounced but largely unperceived effect upon the capital value and income return of bonds according to A. E. Ames & Co., Limited, in their April Investment List. Apart from the substantial rise in bond prices there has been a hidden appreciation in their value through the sharp decline in commodity prices, particularly since the middle of 1929, which has correspondingly increased the purchasing power of the dollar. The measurement of this unseen appreciation yields surprising results.

As a basis for comparing the purchasing power of bond income at different times the 1926 dollar has been taken, and the variations in its buying power are expressed in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Index Number of Wholesale Prices of 502 commodities. While this index number is not restricted to the items that enter into the cost of living, it does reflect the price changes of a wide range of raw materials and finished goods.

Going back over ten years it is found that on January 2nd, 1920—five months before commodity prices reached their post-war level—the average interest yield of eight Dominion of Canada bond issues was 5.38%. Because of the high commodity prices, however, the actual purchasing power of the income from bonds was low. Expressed in terms of 1926 buying power, the purchasing power yield, or, as it is frequently known, the effective yield of these bonds was only 3.60%. In other words the low buying power of the interest coupon in 1920 as compared with 1926 reduced the rate from 5.38% to an effective yield of 3.60%.

In 1926 when commodity prices were stable and yields from bonds no longer reflected the abnormal capital shortage and disturbed financial situation of 1920, the actual

and effective yields of Dominion of Canada bonds were virtually similar. Thus in July, 1926, the actual yield was 4.80% and the purchasing power yield was 7.49%.

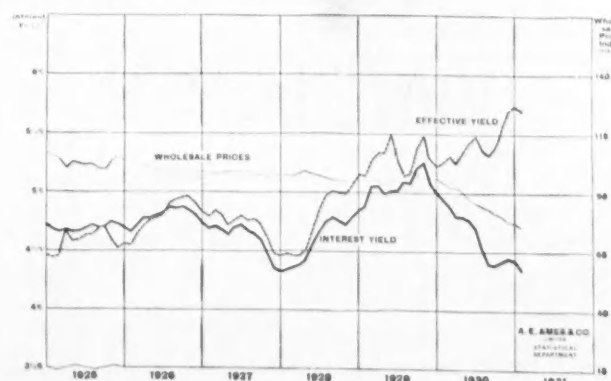
The effect of falling commodity prices and rising bond prices upon the purchasing power of bond income presents a striking contrast at the present time. In February, 1931, the average interest return of nine Dominion of Canada bonds was 4.34%—much less in terms of dollars than in 1920. But, because of the decline in commodity prices, especially since 1929, the effective yield was 5.71%—a gain in the purchasing power of bond income of 58.6% in a little over a decade.

The example above presents a forceful illustration of the powerful influence exerted by the level of commodity prices upon the effective purchasing power of bond income.

In the accompanying chart an attempt is made to measure and graphically portray the changes in the purchasing power of the income from Dominion of Canada bonds since 1925. The heavy line represents the average yield of these bonds by months and the broken line shows the yield adjusted to the level of wholesale prices in 1926. The dotted line indicates the changes in the index number of wholesale prices.

It will be at once noted that marked divergence in the yields did not occur until the latter part of 1929. From 1925 until 1929, there was no pronounced change in the level of commodity prices with the result that the swings of the actual and effective yields were rather similar.

In summary it is evident that the bondholder has been in an enviable position and has been the recipient of benefits that have not been completely apparent. Today, in spite of the lower interest yield of bonds, the actual purchasing power yield, as computed from the level of wholesale prices, is higher than for many years.



## SKILLED WORKMANSHIP

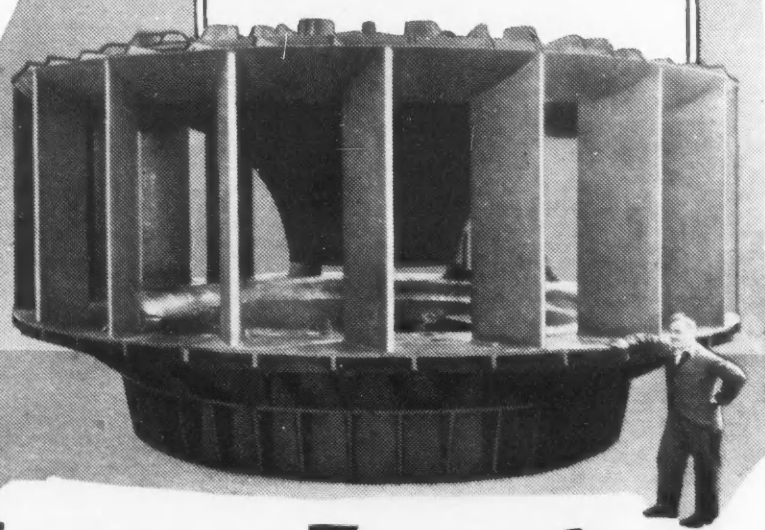
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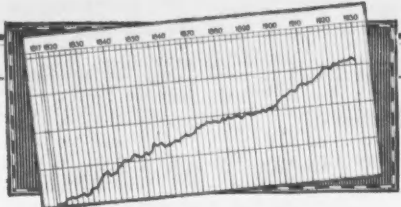


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Architect's drawing of the new \$50,000,000 Canadian National Railways Terminals and surrounding buildings in Montreal, as they will appear when completed, giving to the Quebec metropolis a service unequalled on the continent. At the top centre of the illustration may be seen the new head office building of the Sun Life Assurance Company, and to the left, Dominion Square and the Windsor Hotel. At the lower left is the famous St. James's Cathedral.

## AN ECONOMIC CONTRAST

(Continued from Page 33)

ality is ruthlessly applied to the individual who manifests the spirit of freedom. Under czarism there was vigilant police surveillance, but under the soviet system there is abject serfdom, a condition in which no one is secure from the fangs of secret spies and police.

When one reflects on the oppression in Russia, the high price that has to be paid for daily bread, clothing and shelter, the conviction deepens that the freedom of honest poverty is much preferable to eating the bread of a serf in plenty, though it would appear there is not an ample supply for moderately good living in Russia. Better the little that the freeman hath than the more plentiful supply of the slave or serf, whose tongue is tied and whose freedom is cast away.

Henry Ford is credited with stating that 90 per cent. of men will stay put; this in a land where there is a large measure of personal and political freedom. The 10 per cent. remnant of restless individuals find scope in western lands, but not in Russia. I am not overlooking the harsh treatment of communists in Montreal and Toronto, which is still in debate as an unsettled question.

It is saddening to reflect on the deadening effect of Russian communism on the spiritual life of that great mass of people, sinking ever lower in a form of subjection which promises so little for liberty, truth and good citizenship.

THE dictatorships of Europe are manifestations of democratic incapacity, and a lack of able leaders in time of stress. All the world knows the superior democratic qualities of Cavour and Mazzini, but it is also familiar with the break-down of Italian democracy in post-war years, when the plutocratic masses on the one hand, and the property classes on the other, opened the way for fascism.

Count Carlo Sforza, in his Makers of Modern Europe, and in the chapter on Mussolini, recalls the extreme democratic document put forward as Mussolini's program in 1919, calling for a constituent assembly, proclamation of a republic, abolition of the senate, of all titles of nobility and of compulsory service, demanding liberty of opinion and of conscience, of religion and association, and of the press. In the light of what transpired, Sforza's conclusion is warranted, that fascism which "started as a revolutionary and syndicalist ferment soon transformed itself into a tool of reaction".

British capacity for parliamentary government, the anchor and security of liberty, is outstanding in Europe, indeed in the world. Germany and the United States approximate to the British standard; both the Germans and Americans have the faculty of loyalty to leadership, leaders being usually in place when needed. The governments of Russia, Italy, Spain, Turkey are unwilling to endure the trials of democracy, parliamentary debates, free press, free elections, and dependable mediums for enlightenment of the public on politics and economics.

"WITH a great sum I obtained this freedom" (of Roman citizenship), the centurion assured the Apostle Paul. It was by the sum of long and persistent efforts of Britons and Canadians that present day safeguards of free speech, free press, open trial by jury, restraints on police, the habeas corpus, security of personal property, taxation only through representative institutions, were obtained and made firm in this country.

Nevertheless, in possession of these great prizes of freedom the

conviction is impressed on the minds of Canadians in this year A.D. 1931, that our attitude and performance of duty with regard to social economy might very well be reviewed, with special reference to unemployment. A proper objective would seem to be to ascertain in the light of experience, what is the best form of unemployment insurance, and what safeguards for all concerned.

For those to whom communism is reprehensible and socialism taboo, it might be expedient to reflect on the extent to which Canada has adopted public ownership.

The postal service is a government monopoly, which offers competition to express companies in carrying parcels. The Canadian National Railways is an example of public ownership on a large scale, deliberately adopted in the fact of expert advice to the contrary. Liquor control in eight provinces is accepted as a settled institution. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is a huge corporation, permanently fixed, performing good public service. The Workmen's Compensation Acts of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba are schemes for community action, now regarded as normal.

Being a practical people, Canadians do not stick at theory when an objective is to be attained or a big problem solved. In that spirit a solution of social problems may be gained, once those responsible are in possession of the main facts on a given problem.

### Will Britain Abandon Free Trade?

(Continued from Page 29)

experience is that the low tariff wall built in a moment of emergency rises into a larger balustrade as time passes by.

In passing, one must note the strange fact that even Mr. Keynes, in estimating the revenue to be obtained, falls into the age-old fallacy of forgetting that you cannot at one and the same time keep goods out of the country and raise revenue upon their entry.

IT is not, however, the details of various individuals' proposals which are of real importance at the moment. The important thing to know is whether Great Britain is or is not going to start upon the slippery path of protection. On the whole, it is improbable that any consequential step in this direction will be taken so long as Mr. Philip Snowden is Chancellor of the Exchequer.

For his speeches since he assumed that office suggest that he has in no way abated his doctrinaire devotion to free-trade. In the second place, it is regarded as quite conceivable that a Labour Cabinet would place import duties, however small, on the staple foods of the people. It is unlikely, therefore, that the coming budget will be sensational in the fiscal sense.

But a word of warning is necessary. If on the one hand other countries continue in their failure to adopt policies of freer interchange of commodities; and if, on the other, the British Government continues to spend more upon social services and unemployment relief than it can reasonably raise by direct taxation, then these two influences working together will almost beyond question transform England into a protectionist country within two years.

But the time has not yet arrived. And it may never arrive for these two influences may both decline, and as regards industrial opinion in Britain, the movement towards protection for its own sake is probably nothing like so pronounced as it was in the earlier days of the great depression.



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Capital Stock—Paid Up	200,000.00
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	\$1,149,137.33

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